TECHNICAL REPORT

UPDATE ON EXPLORATION STATUS, JUSTIN PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. map sheet: 105H09

Property Centre:

61°41’07” N 128° 06’55” W

541755, 6839150, Zone 9 (NAD 83)

WORK PERFORMED:

Sept 17, 2021

prepared for:

Aben Resources Ltd.

report prepared by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

TECHNICAL REPORT

UPDATE ON EXPLORATION STATUS, JUSTIN PROPERTY
SOUTHEAST YUKON, CANADA

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In August 2021, Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo under the Engineers and Geoscientists BC (EGBC), was retained by Aben Resources Ltd. (Aben) to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Justin Property in southeastern Yukon Territory, Canada. The Justin property, which encompasses several historic gold (Au) ± silver (Ag) prospects, was acquired by Aben from Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. early in 2011.

From 2011 through 2019, Aben conducted three diamond ± Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling programs, and three surface-only exploration programs. All programs returned varying degrees of positive results, establishing the Justin property as a "Property of merit" under National Instrument 43-101.

The property comprises a contiguous block of 375 Yukon Quartz Mining Claims covering 7,469.83 ha (18,450.5 acres). It is centered at 61°41'07" N Latitude, 128°06'55" W Longitude (UTM Nad 83 coordinates: 541755E, 6839150N, Zone 9) on NTS Map Sheet 105H09 within the Watson Lake Mining District. All claims are 100% owned by Aben, with an underlying 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty held by Mr. Bernard Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon, and a further underlying 2% NSR held by Sandstorm Gold Royalties. Aben retains the right to purchase 50% of the Sandstorm royalty for a one-time payment of CDN$1 Million, and all of the Kreft royalty for a one-time cash payment of CDN$1 Million.

The JUSTIN 1-25 and the SP 1-207 claims are covered by Class 3 Quartz Land Use Permit (LQ00342), allowing for significant surface diamond and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. These will expire on May 3, 2022, unless renewed. In order to continue with similar exploration activities, a re-application of the Class 3 permit will be required.

The property is located within the traditional territory of the Liard First Nation (LFN), a member of the Kaska Dena Council. The traditional territories of both the LFN and neighbouring Ross River Dena Council (RRDC) have had Prohibition of Entry orders placed upon them. Pre-existing claims, including those comprising the Justin property, and adjacent Sprogge and 3 Aces properties, are exempt from these orders. Aben has communicated with both the LFN and RRFN on several occasions, including in-person in 2019, prior to the onset of drilling. Aben continues to pursue establishment of relationships with both groups.

The Justin claim block extends to the Nahanni Range Road (Yukon Highway 10), guaranteeing access onto the property. The main campsite is located along Highway 10, accessible by a short 4 x 4 road, blocked by a locked metal gate. The camp was utilized from 2011 through 2019, but has since been vacated. The buildings and tent frames can be refurbished to serviceable condition if required.

No significant environmental liabilities are known to exist on the Justin property. Although the camp is accessible from the nearest town of Watson Lake, Yukon, and indirectly from Whitehorse, Yukon, the majority of the camp is accessible only by helicopter, stationed at the main camp. Watson Lake has good basic services, including groceries, fuel and accommodations. The town is also the location of the Watson Lake Mining Recorder. Whitehorse, the capital city of Yukon, is a full-service community.

The Justin property is affected by a combination of subarctic and subalpine to alpine climatic conditions, depending on elevation. It covers rugged topography centered on a WNW-trending central ridge, with elevations ranging from slightly over 1,000 m at the campsite to almost 2,000 m along the ridgeline. Outcrop is very abundant along ridgelines, and moderately abundant elsewhere. The property is large enough to contain mining, mineral processing, electric power generation, heap leaching and tailings containment facilities, on-site accommodations and other physical infrastructure. There is sufficient water nearby to supply milling, tailings and personnel requirements, but power will need to be self-generating.

1.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Justin property is located within the Selwyn Basin, comprised primarily of shallow marine shelf and off-shelf sedimentary rock derived from the ancient North American Platform. Strata were deposited from late Precambrian to Permian time, with accelerated deposition coinciding with periods of continental uplift, creating specific stratigraphic groups.

The Justin property area is underlain primarily by Hyland Group sediments, comprised of Neoproterozoic Yusezyu Formation coarse and fine clastic sediments and lesser limestone, and Lower Cambrian Narchilla Formation fine clastics. The fine sediments represent a shallow marine depositional environment, typical of a back-arc basin, whereas the coarse clastics may represent regions of deltaic or possibly submarine channel emplacement. Tectonic deformation and faulting have resulted in a pronounced NW-SE trending structural fabric curving southward near the NWT Border. The Hyland Group assemblage is separated from younger Cambrian Gull Lake Formation siliciclastic strata, and Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation limestone to the north by a pronounced northwest-southeast trending fault. Originally called the March Fault, this has been re-named the Little Hyland Fault, and has been recognized as a significant crustal-scale structural break active during Proterozoic, Paleozoic and Cretaceous time.

The Justin claims occur near the eastern limit of the Tombstone-Tungsten Plutonic Suite, comprised of mid-Cretaceous (± 98 ma) quartz monzonitic stocks and plutons extending more than 400 km ESE from the Yukon-Alaska border to the western NWT border. The belt is a subset of the 110 – 70 Ma Tintina Gold Belt, occurring as an arcuate belt of intrusions extending from southwestern Alaska through the Fairbanks area and southeast through central Yukon to the NWT border. The Tombstone intrusions control most of the mineralization in the area, most notably the Cantung tungsten skarn deposit 30 km to the north. A suite of related NNW trending dykes occurs in the area.

1.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Justin property is underlain primarily by a WNW striking, NNE dipping package of Neoproterozoic Yusezyu Formation clastic sediments, comprised of thick units of coarse clastic "grits" interbedded with fine grained phyllitic units and locally calcareous siltstone and limestone. Minor Narchilla Formation fine clastic sediments occur in the southwestern property area.

The southeastern area is underlain by a package of Cambrian Gull Lake Formation clastic sediments, divided into a basal member of boulder conglomerate, limestone, quartz arenite and minor "greenschist". The upper member comprises shale with rusty weathering, mudstone to siltstone, and thin to medium bedded limestone. The lower coarse clastic member has been mapped as a narrow rind surrounding upper member sediments.

In 2010, a porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite stock, named the "Justin pluton", and coeval quartz-feldspar porphyritic and aplitic dykes, were identified in the northwestern JUSTIN 1-25 claim block. Age dating of the Justin stock returned an age of 100.1 ± 0.6 Ma, and of 98.4 ± 0.03 Ma for the dykes. Emplacement occurred slightly after major regional deformation, and possibly contemporaneous with regional strike-slip faulting. Further mapping indicates the Justin stock is a structurally controlled NNW-trending pluton along the west side of the NNW-trending Justin Fault resulting in dextral offsetting of host Hyland Group stratigraphy.

The Justin stock, and several north-south trending QFP dykes from 10 to 50 metres in thickness, occur within a magmatic corridor about 3.0 km long and 1.0 km wide. Magmatic emplacement is controlled by the north-south trending Justin Fault, focusing magma and associated metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

Two major periods of compressional deformation have been identified with Yusezyu Formation sediments in the Justin block area. The first is represented by a northwest-trending folding event, with fold limbs dipping gently to moderately to the southeast and northwest. The second event is marked by large-scale upright folds and a poorly developed SE-trending, steeply south-dipping axial planar cleavage, occurring as jointing within coarse clastic units. The timing of these is uncertain, but may be related to the emplacement of the proximal mid-Cretaceous Hyland plutonic suite batholiths. Stratigraphy underlying the central Justin block strikes at about 290^{o}, varying from flat-lying to moderately south-dipping.

The Little Hyland Fault is WNW-ESE striking and moderately to steeply NNE dipping. This is subparallel to the inferred Upper Hyland Fault, occurring south of the property. Between these, a well-developed coeval extensional fault array trends at 320^{o} – 355^{o}. The most prominent feature of this dilational fault array is the NNW-SSE trending dextral Justin Fault, occurring about 30 metres east of the POW zone. This fault array, including the Justin Fault, provided structural preparation for emplacement of the Justin pluton, the aforementioned series of QFP and aplitic dykes, and mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. A less prominent conjugate shear set, extending northeast-southwest and east-west respectively, underlies areas west of the JUSTIN 1-25 sub-block. The small-scale structures may represent a more aerially extensive flexure zone post-dating emplacement of the Justin stock and coeval mineralization.

1.4 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization within the eastern Justin property may be classed as belonging to an "Intrusion-Related Gold System" (IRGS) model. In an IRGS system, metal-bearing fluids emanate from a central fertile magmatic intrusion, in this case the Justin pluton, resulting in emplacement of various mineralogic settings. Three major mineralized settings have been identified: "Type 1", comprising sheeted vein arrays, vein breccia, stockwork and fault-controlled mineralization; "Type 2", consisting of skarn-hosted mineralization; and "Type 3" mineralization that is a composite of the two. All are, at oldest, mid-Cretaceous in age, and coeval or somewhat younger than the core Justin pluton.

The major mineralized IRGS prospects identified to date are: the POW, POW West, Main, Kangas and Confluence zones. The Pow West is a Type 1 occurrence, whereas the POW and Kangas zones are Type 2 occurrences. The Main and Confluence zones are considered "Type 3" occurrences, which include both skarn and vein-hosted mineralization. The Lost Ace zone, occurring northwest of the POW zone, is more typical of an orogenic setting identified within the neighbouring 3 Aces property to the west, comprising mainly quartz-arsenopyrite veining.

The POW zone, the most economically prospective showing on the property, comprises sheeted quartz veins, skarn and sulphide replacement-style mineralization, located within and overlying a cupola of the Justin pluton.

The Main zone, comprising semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization within calc-silicate altered Yusezyu Formation limestone, was the first prospect identified in the Justin property area. It is bounded to the west by a fractured, silicified and variably mineralized north-south trending quartz monzonite dyke.

At the Confluence Zone, a broad area of chalcedonic stockwork veining occurs along a thrust-fault contact between Yusezyu Formation coarse clastics and Rabbitkettle Formation thin-bedded limestone. The Confluence zone measures at least 600 m x 250 m in area, and is comprised of coarse clastic material with abundant fracture controlled chalcedonic veining. The confluence zone represents a distal expression of intrusion-related mineralization centered on the Justin pluton.

The Kangas zone is a north-south extending zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization within calcareous siltstone and minor limestone located along the north flank of the central ridge of the Justin claims. Mineralization consists of nearly massive, fracture controlled, and replacement style arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and local pyrite, with minor disseminated chalcopyrite. Results from 2011 drilling indicate the upper 20.0 m may represent a detachment zone of transported upslope strata, supported by the presence of similar mineralization along the central ridgeline.

The Lost Ace zone, discovered in 2017, may represent a Type 3 composite setting with a distal intrusive-related signature, similar to the Confluence Zone. Quartz-carbonate veins host pyrite, arsenopyrite and free gold, with weathered surfaces encrusted with pyrolusite and scorodite. Alternatively, the Lost Ace zone may represent orogenic mineralization of the auriferous setting identified at the 3-Aces property.

1.5 Deposit Types

The Justin property occurs peripherally to major north-south district scale structures marked by the course of the Little Hyland River. Mineralization in the Little Hyland River area, including within the 3-Ace and Sprogge properties, has a deep-seated orogenic origin, rather than an intrusion-related origin typical of the Tintina Gold Belt. In the orogenic setting, mineralization was emplaced from low-temperature fluids, likely metamorphic crustal fluids which travelled along a deep-seated crustal feature marked by the Little Hyland River valley. The Little Hyland Fault may also represent a separate crustal feature for orogenic fluid movement. Essentially, an orogenic origin is inferred mostly through a lack of typical intrusion-related features.

The one exception in this area is the JUSTIN 1-25 block area, which hosts typical skarn and replacement-style features, indicating an Intrusion-Related Gold System (IRGS) model. The 2010 discovery of the Justin stock directly south of the Little Hyland Fault, essentially confirmed this hypothesis. The Sprogge property represents an intermediate setting hosting orogenic features, marked by abundant quartz-arsenopyrite veining, and intrusion-related features, represented by the north-south trending, fracture filling dykes.

Skarn deposits typically form along the boundaries of intrusions emplaced into a reactive, calcareous host rock, such as impure limestone or calcareous siltstone. Skarns deposits tend to be fairly small, although commonly with high Au ± Ag grades and moderate to high base metal grades. In the eastern Tintina Gold belt, tungsten bearing skarns are fairly abundant, including the past-producing Cantung Deposit.

Gold-bearing quartz ± arsenopyrite vein deposits are typically intrusion-related, although in the Little Hyland River area, these may also have an orogenic origin. Areas of chalcedonic veining, such as the

Confluence Zone, signify epithermal deposits of the IRGS model. These form from more distal low temperature hydrothermal fluids outbound from the core intrusion. Epithermal mineralized zones are also commonly associated with widespread areas of clay alteration, localized silicification, and lower Au and Ag grades.

Within IRGS hydrothermal fluids, including that at Justin, gold is mobilized as bismuth (Bi)-tellurium (Te)-antimony (Sb) complexes, and deposited as high-temperature Au-Bi-Te ± Sb alloys, and also as lower-temperature native gold, typically with arsenopyrite. The presence or absence of Bi, Te and As can be utilized as an indicator for proximity to fertile stocks, in this case the Justin pluton. Outbound of the stock, veins tend to become progressively enriched in As and Sb, as well as sphalerite and sulphosalt minerals. Elemental assemblages may be utilized to determine relative proximity to the source intrusion, marked by Au-Bi-Te ± copper (Cu) ± molybdenite (Mo) ± tungsten (W) mineralization, or to distal hydrothermal veins, marked by Au, As and Sb.

1.6 EXPLORATION

From 2011 through 2019, Aben conducted six exploration programs. Three of these programs conducted in 2011, 2012 and 2019, combined surface exploration and diamond ± Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling programs. Ground magnetic geophysical surveying was also done in 2012. The other programs conducted in 2014, 2017 and 2018, were surface-only exploration programs, comprised mainly of rock and soil geochemical sampling. The 2017 program resulted in discovery of the Lost Ace zone, followed up in 2018 with more comprehensive surface exploration, including trenching and soil sampling centered on this zone. This was followed up by the 2019 program of diamond drilling targeting the POW zone, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling, targeting mainly the Lost Ace zone, and limited rock and soil geochemical sampling.

The 2011 surface program comprised geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling of the POW zone and rock sampling and one soil geochemical sampling line at the Confluence zone. Rock grab sampling returned values ranging from background to 8.97 g/t Au and 84.1 g/t Ag. Rock chip sampling returned values ranging from background to 0.56 g/t Au and 14.22 g/t Ag over 2.00 m from a breccia zone. Rock sampling in the Confluence Zone area did not return significant metal values.

The 2011 drilling program comprised 2,020 m of NQ-sized core in 10 holes, three targeting the Kangas zone, three on the Main zone, two on the Confluence zone and two on the POW zone. At the Kangas zone, significant results ranged from 1.57 m grading 0.25 g/t Au, 6.9 g/t Ag and 0.26% Cu, to 3.88 m grading 0.56 g/t Au, 475 g/t Ag and 1.00% Cu, including 1.07 m grading 1.11 g/t Au, 7,372 g/t Ag and 3.52% Cu. At the Main zone, results ranged from 0.20 m grading 0.83 g/t Au, to 2.15 m grading 0.65 g/t Au, including 0.25 m grading 5.37 g/t Au. At the Confluence zone, significant intercepts ranged from 0.30 m grading 0.81 g/t Au and 15.0 g/t Ag, to 21.50 m grading 0.38 g/t Au, including 1.58 m grading 2.53 g/t Au. At the POW zone, significant intercepts ranged from 21.00 m grading 0.70 g/t Au to 60.00 m grading 1.19 g/t Au. Results of drilling are summarized in Tables 4 and 5 in Section 10.1. Mineralized intercepts were not disclosed as being true widths; therefore, true widths are unknown.

The 2012 surface program comprised property-wide geological mapping, rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling. Rock sampling focused on the POW zone, and was also done on the "Magneto zone" south of the Pow zone, and the Big Swifty zone towards the southern property margin. Reconnaissance-style prospecting and rock sampling was also done on the VF claims adjoining the JUSTIN 1-25 block.

At the POW zone, chip sampling returned values ranging from near-background, to 2.00 m grading 4.74 g/t Au. The Magneto showing comprises magnetite ± chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite skarn in contact with a QFP dyke, a similar mineral and pathfinder element assemblage to the POW zone. The Magneto zone was not mentioned in subsequent reports. At the Big Swifty showing, discovered in 2012, three chip samples returned gold values ranging from 2.50 m grading 0.03 g/t Au, to 1.25 m grading 0.14 g/t Au. No significant values were returned from the VF claim sub-block.

The soil sampling focused on three separate areas: north of the POW zone, east of the Confluence zone, and along a ridgeline separating South Sun Creek from the Big Swifty showing. Several traverses were also completed in the VF claim block. Although isolated anomalous gold values were returned from the POW and Confluence Zone areas, the highest values were returned from the Big Swifty occurrence, where two values of 220 ppb Au and 290 ppb Au respectively, and three other exceeding 10.0 ppb Au, were returned. No values exceeding 10.0 ppb Au were returned from the VF block. Silt sampling returned a single elevated value of 24 ppb Au from a small stream upslope of the POW showing.

In 2012, Aurora Geosciences completed a ground magnetic survey immediately west of the POW zone. Results concluded that the magnetic high anomalies northwest and west of the POW zone may represent extensions of the POW skarn zone. Pronounced magnetic lows have been interpreted to represent cupolas of the Justin stock.

In 2012, a total of 1,528 metres of NQ core and 466 metres of HQ core in 9 holes were drilled, all targeting the POW zone. Results ranged from "No Significant Results” in DDH JN12015 to 46.4 m grading 1.49 g/t Au in DDH JN12011. Tables 6 and 7 in Section 10.2 list significant intercepts of this program. Mineralized intercepts were not disclosed as being true widths; therefore, true widths are unknown.

The 2014 exploration program focused on the POW zone and the Big Swifty showing. At the POW zone, trenching returning a maximum value of 0.92 g/t Au over 13.15 m, including 1.15 g/t Au over 7.90 m. Soil sampling 2.0 km to the northwest returned two consecutive samples with values of 67 ppb Au and 2,410 ppb Au respectively. This target was subsequently named the “Lost Ace zone”. At the Big Swifty, soil sampling returned four consecutive Au values in the >95th percentile. A strongly anomalous value of 45.0 % zinc (Zn), 6.9 % Pb, 54.3 ppm (g/t) Ag was returned from a nearby ferricrete occurrence, at the contact between Yusezyu Formation and Gull Lake Formation strata.

In 2017, a small two-phased program of soil sampling and trenching, partially funded by the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP,) was completed, focusing on the Lost Ace zone. Four trenches were excavated, three targeting the grit-phyllite contact, considered a favourable setting for auriferous mineral emplacement. The fourth trench returned values ranging from 0.106 g/t Au to 4.77 g/t Au, with a strong correlation with Te, Sb and As. Soil sampling targeted the Lost Ace zone and the Confluence Zone areas. At the Lost Ace target, duplicate soil sampling following up on the high 2014 value of 2,410 ppb Au, returned 690 ppb Au. A bulk soil/till sample taken from this location revealed 1,135 gold grains, the majority transported less than 100 m. Soil sampling also delineated a 250-metre trend of anomalous As ± Au values extending southeast, and upslope, of the Lost Ace showing.

In 2018, another short program was partially financed through the YMEP program, comprising rock, soil and till sampling, and excavation of five trenches at the Lost Ace showing. Soil sampling at the Lost Ace zone confirmed the southeast trending anomaly, and extended it to 450 m in length. At the Confluence zone, a single soil line continued to confirm anomalous Au values along the Little Hyland fault. Trenching at the Lost Ace zone returned values ranging from background to 4.4 m grading 20.8 g/t Au, including 1.0 m grading 88.2 g/t Au.

The 2019 exploration program had three main objectives: diamond-drill testing of the POW zone; Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling at the Lost Ace zone; and generation of new targets through surficial rock and soil geochemical surveys. Soil sampling focused on the Little Hyland Fault area, returning a single anomalous gold value of 42.4 g/t Au. Rock sampling, in the extreme northwest property corner, the central property area and the Confluence Zone returned background Au values.

The 2019 drilling program comprised four HQ-sized diamond drill holes for 960.0 m targeting the POW zone, and 20 RAB holes, 16 (461.8 m) targeting the Lost Ace zone, and 4 (130.3 m) targeting the POW zone (Table 8, Section 10.4). The diamond drill program had three objectives: 1. to test for potential down-dip extension of skarn mineralization; 2. to further investigate the source of the POW zone magnetic anomalies, and; 3. to test the mineral potential of the Justin Fault and sheeted quartz-carbonate veins in the Justin Intrusion. The RAB drill program was designed to delineate near-surface stratigraphy at the Lost Ace zone, and test for lateral and down-dip continuity of mineralization along the grit-phyllite lithologic contact.

Diamond drilling at the POW zone returned values ranging from "No Significant Results" to 15.4 m grading 1.5 g/t Au. RAB drilling at the POW zone returned "No Significant Results" from three of four holes, and a maximum value of 0.2 g/t Au across 1.5 m. RAB drilling at the Lost Ace zone returned values from "No Significant Results" to 0.3 g/t Au across 7.6 m.

Table 9 in Section 10.4 lists the significant intersections from the four diamond drill holes, and Table 10 lists significant intercepts from the RAB drilling. The 2019 report did not specify whether these represent true widths; therefore, true widths remain undetermined.

In 2021, a one-day property visit to the camp site was done by this author, accompanied by Mr. Cornell McDowell, VP Exploration for Aben, to conduct due-diligence re-sampling of high-grade mineralization from 2011 diamond drilling and 2019 RAB drilling. The visit comprised re-sampling of six auriferous 2011drill core intervals from the POW zone, and of 16 RAB chip samples from the Lost Ace zone. Results from core resampling show a high degree of variance in gold values occurring between original and re-sampled material, indicating the likelihood of a coarse gold effect. The program nonetheless confirms the presence of significant gold at the POW zone. The RAB chip resampling also revealed a high degree of gold value variance occurring at the Lost Ace zone, and confirm the presence of anomalous gold. At the Lost Ace zone, gold shows a strong correlation with arsenic, with a similar degree of variance, indicating that gold is primarily refractory.

1.7 Conclusions

The 2011 through 2019 programs focused on further exploration of the POW, Main Skarn, Kangas and Confluence zones, and led to discovery of the POW West, Big Swifty and Lost Ace zones. Exploration of the POW zone in 2011 followed up on the 2010 discovery of the Justin stock, and established that mineralization within the eastern and central Justin property comprises an "Intrusion Related Gold System" (IRGS), centered on the stock. The POW zone therefore represents the core of the IRGS system, with the POW West, Kangas and Confluence zones marking progressively outbound prospects within the system. The Main Skarn, although fairly distal from the POW zone, may represent a similar proximal setting, along a large dyke roughly coeval with the Justin stock.

However, the auriferous quartz veining at the 3 Aces property west of Highway 10 represents an orogenic, primarily lode gold, setting. The Sprogge property, located between the 3 Aces and Justin properties, covers the overlap area between the western marginal portions of the IRGS and the orogenic system. The Sprogge property hosts mineralized examples of both settings. The Lost Ace zone, the westernmost significant occurrence on the Justin property, likely represents the orogenic setting, comprising narrow high-grade zones of mesothermal quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization.

The POW and POW West zones comprise essentially a single target, the most prospective on the property. These cover the upper portions of the Justin intrusion, projected cupolas of this stock, and proximal sheeted vein-style mineralization emanating from it. The NNW-trending Justin fault, extending roughly SSE from the POW zone through the Main zone and possibly to the Big Swifty occurrence, may provide an additional vector for hydrothermal fluid movement and associated mineral emplacement.

The Kangas Zone may represent a detached block of arsenic-enriched replacement-style hydrothermal mineralization, which has slid downslope to the north of its original in-situ location. Drilling intersected very high-grade Ag and high Cu and Au values along a breccia zone interpreted either as a fault zone or the detachment horizon. If it is a detached block, a topographic depression near the top of the north flank of the ridgeline may represent its in-situ location. No ground-truthing has been done to confirm this.

The Big Swifty zone remains prospective, due to anomalous gold-in-soil values along the ridgeline, and the presence of ferricrete with very high Zn and Pb values and high Ag, Hg, Bi and Sb values. The high Bi value suggests proximity to an intrusive body.

The Main and Confluence zones have undergone sufficient exploration to constrain their lateral extents, and determine that economic potential is limited. No further work is recommended for the Main Zone, although, at the Confluence zone, further investigation of gold-bearing mineralization along the Little Hyland Fault may be warranted. RAB drilling results on the Lost Ace prospect returned mainly low metal values, indicating limited economic potential. Some further potential remains, due to local high-grade quartz-arsenopyrite veining.

Existing grid soil sampling is insufficient to constrain the boundaries of mineralization at the POW and Big Swifty zones. Further soil sampling is warranted for the projected upslope source of the Kangas zone.

Results from the 2021 core resampling program of POW zone material indicate the likelihood of a coarse gold effect. The program nonetheless confirms the presence of significant gold at the POW zone. Results from the 2021 RAB chip resampling program of material from the Lost Ace zone shows gold has a strong correlation with arsenic, with a similar degree of variance. This indicates the likelihood that gold here is primarily refractory, rather than occurring as coarse grains.

1.8 Recommendations

A two-phase program, with Phase 1 comprising grid and contour soil sampling, rock sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, and Phase 2 comprising a 1,200-metre diamond drilling program, is recommended for follow-up exploration on the Justin property.

Grid soil sampling is recommended for the southeastern part of the POW target area, the interpreted in-situ location of the potentially displaced Kangas zone, and the Big Swifty target area. Contour soil sampling is also recommended for areas between the POW and Lost Ace zones, and northwest of the Lost Ace zone. Rock sampling is to be done where warranted. Geological mapping is designed to delineate the extent of the POW zone, confirm the possible in-situ location of the Kangas zone, and to explore the Big Swifty area, where mapping should focus on identification of intrusive structures, if any.

Phase 2 diamond drilling is recommended to comprise 8 holes, averaging 150 metres in length. The primary target will be the Pow zone area, designed to delineate the full extent of intrusion-related mineralization. Drill testing of the Lost Ace zone, the Big Swifty occurrence, and the interpreted in-situ location of the displaced Kangas Zone, may be warranted, depending on Phase 1 results.

Both phases would be heli-supported, based at the existing roadside camp. Phase 1 is designed as a 14-day program estimated to start by mid-June, depending on snow conditions. Phase 2 would commence in mid- to late July, following receipt of Phase 1 results, and would require 34 field-days. Phase 1 expenditures, including report writing and a 10% contingency, are estimated at CDN$258,000. Phase 2 expenses, including 5% contingency, are estimated at CDN$912,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

In August 2021, Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo, was retained by Aben Resources Ltd. (Aben) to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Justin Property in southeastern Yukon Territory, Canada. The Justin property, which encompasses several historic gold (Au) ± silver (Ag) prospects, was acquired by Aben from Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. in 2011, following discovery of the POW zone in 2010. Aben performed several subsequent programs from 2011 through 2019, establishing it as a "Property of Merit'.

This report describes the results of a single-day property visit by this author and summarizes the exploration activities since 2010. The author was accompanied by Mr. Cornell McDowell, Vice President of Exploration for Aben. The single day site visit focused primarily on due diligence-style re-sampling of several mineralized intervals of 2011 diamond drill core, and of 2019 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) chips stored on site.

2.2 Terms of Reference

This Technical Report was prepared under the following terms of reference:

1. To provide an independent verification of the history, geological and mineralogical settings, and exploration results of the property;

2. To satisfy requirements of the British Columbia Securities Commission for filing of a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

2.3 Sources of Information

Information regarding claim status was obtained from the website of the Yukon Mining Recorder at: https://yukon.ca/en/mining. Information on the history, geological and mineralogical settings, exploration programs and results were provided by a series of technical and assessment reports, specifically: "2011 Diamond drilling, Geological, and geochemical report for the Justin Property", prepared for Aben Resources Ltd. by Mike McCuaig (2012); 2012 Diamond Drilling, Geological, Geophysics and Geochemical Report for the Justin Property and the VF Property" (2013), by Mike McCuaig, "Technical Report for the Drilling, Geological and Geochemical Program, Justin property, Yukon Territory", (2019) by Kerry Bates, and; "Technical Report for the Sprogge (Justin) Property, Little Hyland River area, Yukon Territory, Canada (2011) by Carl Schulze (this author).

2.4 Extent of Personal Inspection

Carl Schulze, the author of this report, visited the campsite within property boundaries and inspected and sampled portions of the 2011 and 2019 diamond drill core and RAB chips, on September 17, 2021. Carl Schulze also visited the property on August 10 and 11, 2010, to facilitate the writing of the 2011 Technical Report (section 2.3). The author worked on the property in 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1999 for a series of third-party companies.

2.5 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND UNITS

All costs contained in this report are in Canadian dollars (CDN$) unless stated otherwise. Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and kilometres (km). Some historical distances are reported in feet (ft) or miles (mi). The term “GPS” refers to “Global Positioning System” with co-ordinates reported in UTM NAD 83 projection, Zone 06W.

“Mag” and “EM” refer to “Magnetic” and “Electromagnetic” methods referencing geophysical surveying. “Residual Magnetic Field” and “Calculated Vertical Gradient” are expressions of airborne magnetic surveying.

A “standard sample” is a sample of “reference material” of known concentration of specific metals (the “Certified Value”), in this case gold, with the listed grades determined from an average of results from several independent laboratories. These are utilized to determine the accuracy of laboratory analysis of the regular sample stream. A “blank sample”, of known very low, normally sub-detection metal grades, tests for the degree of contamination, if any, occurring through the analytical process. A “duplicate sample” is taken from the same source material as the original sample, or a “pulp duplicate” of processed drill core sample material, to test for uniformity of metal distribution.

A “ton” refers to a short ton, or 2,000 lbs. A “tonne” refers to a metric tonne, or 2,204 lbs. The term “ppm” refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t); the term “ppb” refers to parts per billion. Some historic grades are reported in “oz./ton” which is ounces per short ton. A hectare is represented by the term “ha”; 1 ha = 2.47 acres. “Ma” refers to million years. The symbol “%” refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. “QA/QC” refers to “Quality Assurance/ Quality Control”. The term “tpd” stands for “tonnes per day”.

ICP-AES stands for “Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy”. ICP-ES stands for “Inductively coupled plasma emission spectroscopy”, ICP-MS stands for “Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry” and AA stands for “atomic absorption”.

“NI 43-101” stands for National Instrument 43-101. “IPO” stands for “Initial Public Offering”. “CIM” stands for Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum”. “NSR” stands for “Net Smelter Royalty”. “PEA” stands for “Preliminary Economic Assessment”.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold	Mn: Manganese
Ag: Silver	Mo: Molybdenum
Al: Aluminum	Na: Sodium
As: Arsenic	Nb: Niobium
B: Boron	Ni: Nickel
Ba: Barium	P: Phosphorous
Be: Beryllium	Pb: Lead
Bi: Bismuth	Pd: Palladium
Ca: Calcium	Pt: Platinum
Cd: Cadmium	Rb: Rubidium
Ce: Cerium	Re: Rhenium
Co: Cobalt	S: Sulphur
Cr: Chromium	Sb: Antimony

Cs: Cesium
Cu: Copper
Fe: Iron
Ga: Gallium
Ge: Germanium
Hf: Hafnium
Hg: Mercury
In: Indium
K: Potassium
La: Lanthanum
Li: Lithium
Mg: Magnesium
Y: Yttrium
Zr: Zirconium
Sc: Scandium
Se: Selenium
Sn: Tin
Sr: Strontium
Ta: Tantalum
Te: Tellurium
Th: Thorium
Ti: Titanium
Tl: Thallium
U: Uranium
V: Vanadium
W: Tungsten
Zn: Zinc

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information regarding claim status was obtained from the website of the Yukon Mining Website at: https://yukon.ca/en/mining. Information on history of adjacent properties was obtained from the Yukon Geological Survey website link at https://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrences/.

The author has verified and believes the statements contained within this report pertaining to the claim status to be true and complete.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Justin property is centered at 61°41’07” N Latitude, 128°06’55” W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 541755, 6839150, Zone 9) on NTS Map Sheet 105H09 within the Watson Lake Mining District (Figure 1). The property comprises a contiguous block of 375 Yukon Quartz Mining Claims covering 7,469.83 ha (18,450.5 acres) (Figure 2). All claims are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder, and are listed individually in Appendix 2. None of these claims has undergone a legal survey.

4.2 TITLE AND UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

All claims are 100% owned by Aben, with an underlying 1% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty held by Mr. Bernard Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon, and a further underlying 2% NSR held by Sandstorm Gold Royalties (Sandstorm). Aben retains the right to purchase one-half (50%) of the Sandstorm royalty for a one-time payment of CDN$1 Million, and all of the Kreft royalty, also for a one-time cash payment of CDN$1 Million (Bates, 2020). No other royalties and encumbrances have been placed on the property.

All claims continue to be held in good standing, guaranteeing the holder both surface and subsurface rights. The claim block extends to the Nahanni Range Road (Yukon Highway 10), guaranteeing access onto the property from the highway. The entire block is held in a single claim grouping, Grouping HL12511.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

The main campsite is located directly east of Highway 10, accessible by a short 4 x 4 road, and blocked by a metal gate with multiple locks (Figure 3). The camp was utilized from 2011 through 2019, but has since been vacated. The buildings and tent frames are in some degree of disrepair, although are generally serviceable if required. The 2011 and 2012 core is stored on site, and the core racks have been sealed with plywood, resulting in near-pristine condition of core (Figure 4). The 2019 core is cross-piled on site, with boxes on the top of the pile sealed with box lids. Camp gear is stored in a locked “sea-can” on site. Five barrels of Jet A helicopter fuel remain on site, although the barrels are dated 2019 and have not undergone any significant deterioration.

No other significant environmental liabilities are known to exist on the Justin property.

4.4 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

The JUSTIN 1-25 and the SP 1-207 claims are covered by a Class 3 Quartz land Use Permit (LQ00342), allowing for significant surface diamond and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling. The permit was issued on May 4, 2012, and will expire on May 3, 2022. In order to continue with similar exploration activities, a re-application of the Class 3 permit will be required, typically requiring a duration of 5-6 months from submission to granting of the permit.

In Yukon, mineral exploration programs require a series of graduated permits, ranging from Class 1 notification to a Class 4 permit for advanced programs. Projects involving low-impact exploration require a Class 1 “notification” (a de-facto permit) with a minimum time requirement of 25 days from confirmation that the proponent’s submission as complete. Allowable exploration comprises geophysical surveying, rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching to a limit of 400m^3 per claim and temporary trail construction to a maximum of 3.0 km, with an allowed maximum of 250 person-days in camp. Class 2 permitting is applicable to somewhat larger programs, including limited drilling and somewhat more extensive trenching programs.

Most exploration programs involving a potentially significant environmental footprint require a “Class 3 Permit”, in place for five or ten years and obtainable through the local Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon. A Class 3 permit will allow for sizable diamond drilling programs (depending on numbers of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m^3 of trenching per claim per year, establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation during the length of the exploration program. A “Yukon Water Licence” is required if water usage exceeds 300m^3/day. Additional licences may be required for “Disposal of Special Waste,” and a “Consolidated Environmental Act Permit” is required for proper disposal of camp waste, ash resulting from incineration, etc. Also, a “Fuel Spill Contingency Plan” will be required. Advanced programs involving large diamond drilling programs, significant infrastructure construction and bulk sampling require a Class 4 permit.

All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 applications require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Board (YESAB), which will provide recommendations on whether the project may proceed, proceed with modifications, or not proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body will decide whether to accept the recommendations, and whether a permit will be awarded and, if so, the conditions of the permit. If a project is allowed to proceed, the actual licence will be provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

4.5 FIRST NATION RELATIONSHIPS

The property is located within the traditional territory of the Liard First Nation (LFN), a member of the Kaska Dena Council. Although access to the property is guaranteed, due to road access, a claim staking moratorium was placed on the entire traditional territory in 2017, pending resolution of unsettled land claims of the LFN. Progress towards resolution has been minimal since 2017.

Aben and Terralogic Exploration Services have communicated with both the Ross River Dena Council (RRDC) and the Liard First Nation (LFN) on several occasions, including one in-person meeting in 2019 prior to the onset of drilling. Aben continues to pursue establishment of a relationship with both groups. Aben will require establishment of a positive relationship, including partnership agreements, with the LFN, in order to progress towards more advanced exploration on the property.

This author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks potentially affecting access, title, or the right or ability to perform exploration on the property.

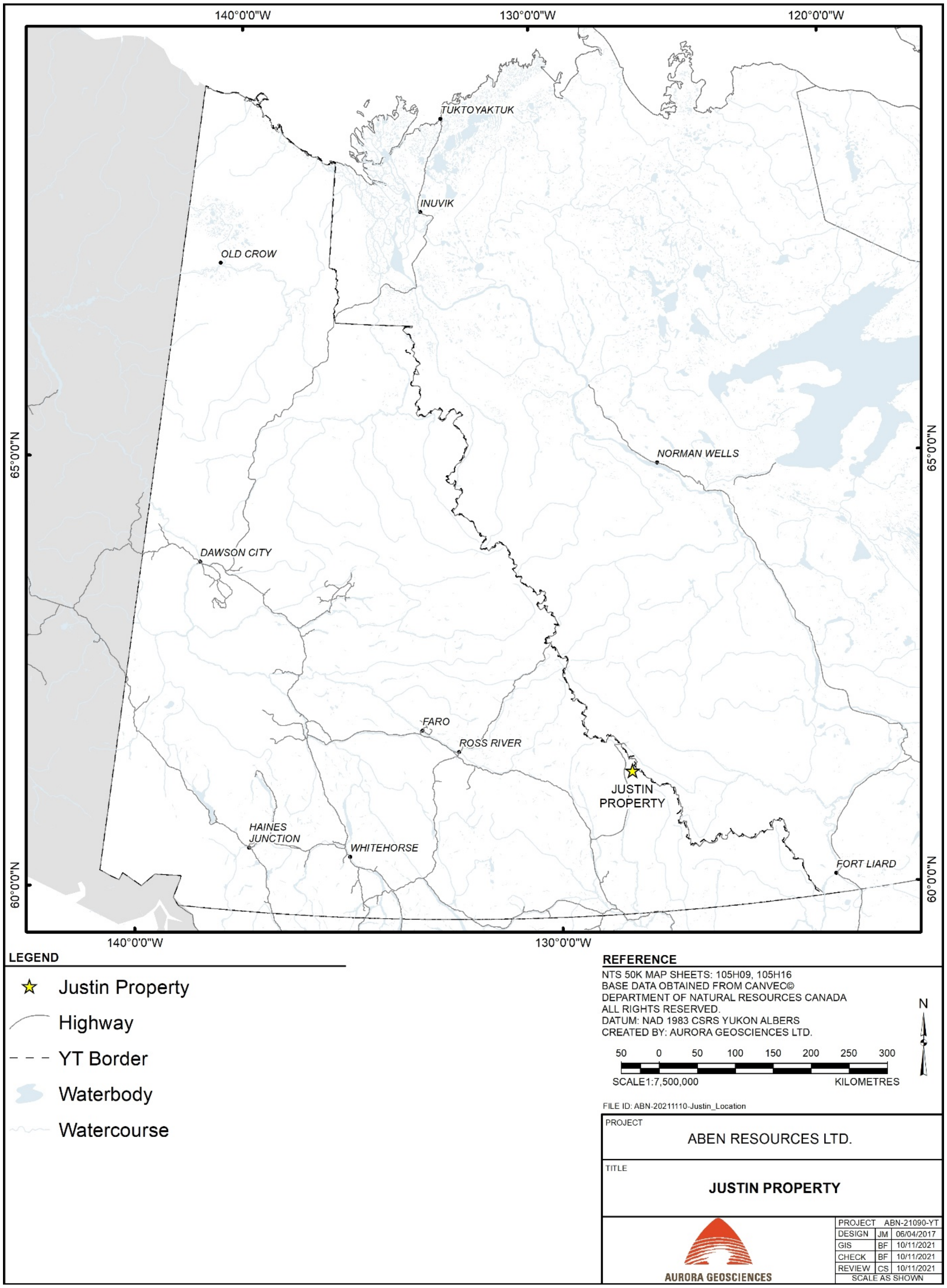

Figure 1 Location Map

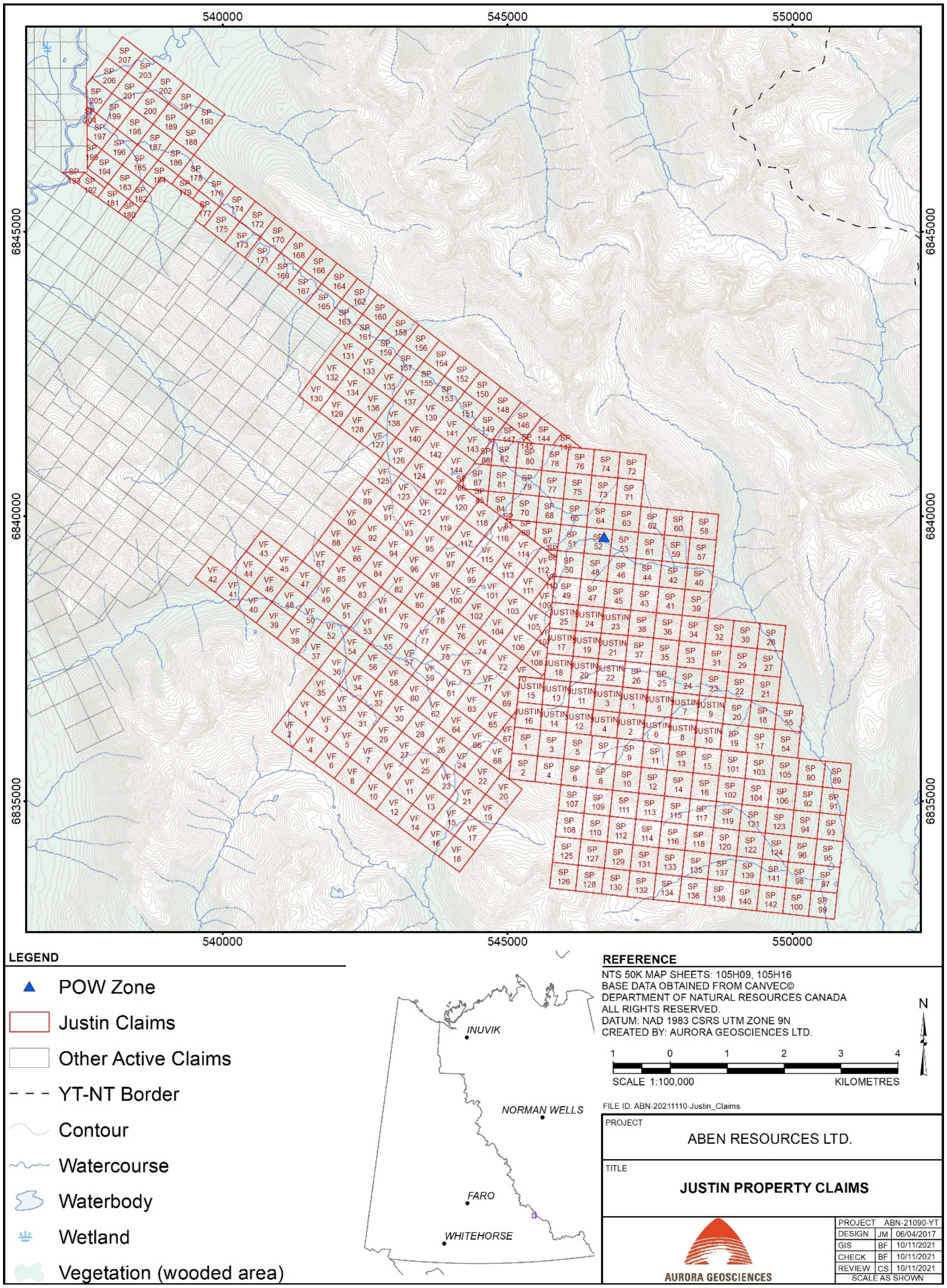

Figure 2: Claim Tenure Map (as of October 18, 2021)

Figure 3: Gate to existing camp site

Figure 4: Condition of storage of 2011 and 2012 core

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Justin property covers rugged topography centered on a WNW-trending central ridge with elevations ranging from slightly over 1,000m at the campsite to almost 2,000 m along the ridgeline. The south facing flank is particularly rugged, although the north facing flank comprises slightly more moderate terrain, sloping towards a linear fault zone marked by WNW and ESE flowing streams. Several north-flowing tributaries have deeply incised the north flank. Outcrop exposure is abundant, particularly along the ridgelines, but also along lower elevations. The entire area underwent continental glaciation, combined with local alpine glaciation, resulting in several north-facing cirques.

Lower elevations are covered by a mix of black and white spruce and subalpine fir, with local patchy tamarack. Forested areas grade upwards to stunted subalpine fir near the tree line, through alpine tundra directly above it, to almost unvegetated areas along the central ridgeline.

5.2 ACCESS

The western portion of the Justin property, including the existing campsite, is accessible from Yukon Highway 10 (the Nahanni Range Road) at approximately Km 143. Highway 10 extends northeast from Km 110 of the Robert Campbell Highway, which in turn extends northwest from Km 0 at the Town of Watson Lake. The Robert Campbell Highway is paved to Tuchitua, at the intersection with Highway 10. Highway 10 is unpaved and has fallen into some degree of disrepair following suspension of the Cantung Mine north of the Justin property, but was in good condition in September, 2021.

However, the bulk of the property, including the major prospects, is accessible only by helicopter based from camp. Helicopter services are available at Watson Lake, Yukon, about 185 km to the south, and occasionally from Ross River, Yukon, roughly 230 km to the WNW.

5.3 LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Watson Lake, Yukon, population: 790, 2016 census (Wikipedia, 2021), has good basic services, including groceries, fuel and accommodations. The town is also the location of the Watson Lake Mining Recorder and other Yukon Territorial government services, a continually serviced airport and an available work force. Two other communities, Upper Liard, Yukon, and Lower Post, British Columbia, are located west and east of the town respectively, and provide additional population to the local area.

Watson lake is located at the junction of Yukon Highway 1 (the Alaska Highway) and Yukon Highway 4 (the Robert Campbell Highway). The paved Alaska Highway is the major access road extending from southern Canada to Whitehorse, the capitol of Yukon, and farther northwest to Alaska, USA. The highway is well-maintained on a year-round basis. The Robert Campbell Highway extends from Watson Lake to the villages of Ross River, Faro and Carmacks, and is paved to Tuchitua. The village of Ross River (2016 population, 382 (Wikipedia, 2016) has basic grocery, hardware and fuel services, as well as a serviced airstrip.

Watson Lake is located about 420 road-kilometres east of the City of Whitehorse, the capitol and administrative seat of Yukon. The population, established by the 2016 census, was 25,085; however, in 2021 the Yukon Bureau of Statistics estimated the population, including nearby communities, at 33,285 (Brown, 2021). Whitehorse is a full-service community with excellent grocery, hardware, accommodations, fuel supply services, a major airport, a skilled workforce and a full range of government services.

5.4 Climate

The Justin project is affected by a combination of subarctic and subalpine to alpine climatic conditions, depending on elevation. At Watson Lake, average July high and low temperatures are 21.5°C and 9.0°C respectively, and average January temperatures are -17.5°C and -27.5°C respectively. Total annual precipitation at Watson Lake averages 416.4 mm (16.39 in), comprised of 262.0 mm (10.31 in) rain and 196.1 mm (77.2 in) snow. Precipitation is somewhat higher at site, due to its subalpine setting, and tends to increase with elevation. Average temperatures are somewhat cooler, due to the project's northing and elevation.

The field season at lower elevations extends from early June to late September, although north-facing slopes at high elevation undergo longer periods of snow cover. No permanent snow and ice occur within property boundaries.

5.5 Local Infrastructure

The Justin property is large enough to contain mining, mineral processing, electric power generation, heap leaching and tailings containment facilities, on-site accommodations and other physical infrastructure. There is sufficient water nearby to supply milling, tailings and personnel requirements. No access to existing electric power facilities is available; therefore, power will need to be self-generating. The nearest access to the main Yukon power grid is at Ross River, 230 air-km to the WNW.

6 HISTORY

Text on this section inclusive of activities to 2008 is taken with minor edits from the report titled "Technical Report on the Sprogge (Justin) Property, Little Hyland River area, Yukon Territory, Canada", by Carl Schulze, dated April 26, 2011.

The Justin property area was first explored in 1964, when the Norquest JV staked the RAIN Claim to cover skarn and replacement style pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The JV carried out geological mapping and a ground magnetic survey in 1965. The area was restaked as the BJ claim in 1975 by B. Corrigan, and again in 1980 by Majestic Mg. Corporation as the SUN Claim Group. Majestic then optioned the claims to Vancliffe Resource Corporation. In 1981, Waterloo Energy Corp tied on the Lightning Claims to the south and staked a separate block 2 kilometers south of the SUN Claims. Vista Resources tied on two more SUN Claims in 1987.

A 1987 joint venture between Vista, Vancliffe, and Conquest drilled four holes totaling 389 metres across the "Main Skarn Zone" in the current southeastern property area, to test for copper-gold mineralization. Noranda Exploration tied on the PTAR Claims along the north side in 1988, and E.G. Sykes staked two additional SUN Claims in 1990. The claims were all allowed to lapse by the early 1990s.

In June 1995 Bernie Kreft of Whitehorse, Yukon, staked the JUSTIN 1-4 claims to cover the central "Main Skarn Zone" area and carried out limited prospecting to the southeast. The claims were optioned by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (Hemlo) in 1995, which added the JUSTIN 5-25 claims to the east, west and south of the Justin Property in October of that year.

In 1996, Hemlo conducted further exploration on the Justin property, identifying the Kangas and Hodder Hill Zones, and delineated the "Confluence Zone", identified earlier by Mr. Kreft. Hemlo also carried out reconnaissance exploration in the area that led to the staking of the SPROGGE 1-74 claims roughly 8 km northwest of the Justin Property. In July 1997 both properties were optioned by the Viceroy Resource Corporation, which acquired the area between the two blocks, thus consolidating the entire property as the Sprogge Property. Viceroy's exploration branch, "Viceroy International Exploration", conducted geologic mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, and limited hand trenching later that year. Viceroy also conducted more detailed exploration across the entire property area in 1998. The option was transferred to NovaGold Resources in 1999 as part of an underlying agreement whereby NovaGold gained an interest in a large number of Viceroy's properties throughout Yukon. NovaGold completed a 4-hole, 762-metre diamond drilling program in 2000, prior to terminating their option agreement on the JUSTIN 1-25 Claims late that year.

The claims were optioned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (Eagle Plains) from property owner Bernie Kreft in 2001. A small program was completed by Eagle Plains Resources in 2002, focusing on extensive sampling of the Confluence Zone. A total of 103 rock samples was taken, consisting mostly of 2-metre chip samples, covering an area along Sun Creek from 400 metres upstream to 100 metres downstream of the Sun – South Sun Creeks confluence. Results concluded that auriferous mineralization is strongly associated with quartz veining and, in particular, chalcedonic veining within the coarse clastic sediments. Chip sampling returned values to 0.85 g/t gold (Au) with 6.7 g/t silver (Ag) across 2.0 m; grab sampling returned a maximum value of 59 g/t Au with 55.1 g/t Ag from vein material.

The 2008 program by Eagle Plains comprised a single day of bedrock sampling along Sun Creek. Values returned include: 37.324 g/t (1.2 oz/t) Au with 41.6 g/t Ag from a grab sample of quartz vein material within a diorite unit, and 0.44% Cu from a separate grab sample of skarn mineralization.

The following portion is based on a 2020 report titled "technical Report for the Drilling, Geological and Geochemical program, Justin Property, Yukon Territory, by Kerry Bates of Terralogic Exploration Inc.

In 2010 Eagle Plains completed a 16-day field program with 5 workers, as well as a 207.0 line-km airborne geophysical survey. The surface program focused on re-sampling and evaluation of known mineral occurrences, and to explore for further mineralization. The airborne survey focused on identification of buried intrusions and major structural features potentially controlling mineralized settings on the property. Channel sampling along the Main Zone returned values up to 1.40 g/t Au, 3.0 g/t Ag and 0.18% copper (Cu) across 11.00 m, including 3.04 g/t Au, 4.0 g/t Ag and 0.22% Cu across 3.00 m. Channel sampling along the Confluence Zone returned values up to 1.60 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag across 4.00m. Chip sampling along the Kangas Zone returned a maximum value of 2.85 g/t Au and 4.2 g/t Ag across 1.50 m.

The airborne survey led to discovery of a previously unrecognized intrusion in the northwestern property area, and a significant mineralized zone directly to the north named the POW zone. Grab sampling returned values up to 2.40 g/t Au from skarn mineralization, and up to 3.00 g/t Au from quartz-calcite veining.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

This section is based on the 2011 Technical Report by Schulze, and on Hart (2012) and Moynihan (2017).

The Justin property occurs within the Selwyn Mountains and is underlain by a sequence of Selwyn Basin stratigraphy at least 1.5 kilometres thick, composed primarily of shallow marine shelf and off-shelf sedimentary rock derived from the ancient North American Platform (Figures 5 and 6). Strata were deposited from late Precambrian to Permian time, with accelerated deposition coinciding with periods of continental uplift, and creating specific stratigraphic “Groups” (Schulze, 1997).

The Justin property area is underlain primarily by Hyland Group clastic and lesser calcareous sediments, comprised of Neoproterozoic (Ediacaran) Yusezyu Formation coarse and fine clastic sediments and lesser limestone, and Lower Cambrian Narchilla Formation fine clastic sediments. The Hyland Group fine sediments represent a shallow marine depositional environment, typical of a back-arc basin, although the coarse clastics may represent regions of deltaic or possibly submarine channel emplacement. Tectonic deformation and faulting have resulted in a pronounced NW-SE trending structural fabric which begins to “bend” southward near the NWT Border (Schulze, 1997). The Hyland Group assemblage is separated from younger Cambrian Gull Lake Formation strata, comprising very fine to coarse grained siliciclastics, limestones and greenschist, and the Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation thin to medium bedded limestone to the north by a pronounced northwest-southeast trending fault. Hart and Lewis (2005) named this district-scale feature as the March Fault, although subsequent mapping by Moynihan (2016 – 2018) interpreted the north-south trending Hyland River fault southwest of the property as the regional controlling strike-slip fault. The March Fault was re-named as the Little Hyland Fault; however, its regional extent and continuity are not currently understood.

The Justin claims occur near the eastern limit of a suite of alkaline intrusions called the Tombstone-Tungsten Plutonic Suite. This intrusive belt consists of a broad suite of mid-Cretaceous (+/- 98 ma) quartz monzonitic stocks and plutons extending for more than 400 km ESE from directly east of the Yukon-Alaska border to directly east of the western NWT border. The belt is a subset of the 110 – 70 Ma Tintina Gold Belt, occurring as an arcuate belt of intrusions extending from southwestern Alaska through the Fairbanks area and southeast through eastern Alaska, Yukon and terminating just east of the NWT border. The intrusions commonly occur as dikes and apophyses, associated with wide zones of hornfelsing. Several Tombstone Suite stocks have been emplaced locally to the north of the Justin claims. These control most of the known mineralization in the area, most notably the Cantung tungsten skarn deposit 30 km to the north, and similar, although currently sub-economic mineralization underlying the Tuna Property located 10 km north. A suite of related dikes, often NNW trending, occurs within the area (Schulze, 1997).

The Justin claims are situated where Selwyn Basin stratigraphy and the NW-SE structural fabric begins to curve southwards. Emplacement of the Tombstone Suite occurred after structural preparation caused by regional tectonism. Linear fault-controlled drainages show that most major “linears” extend nearly N-S.

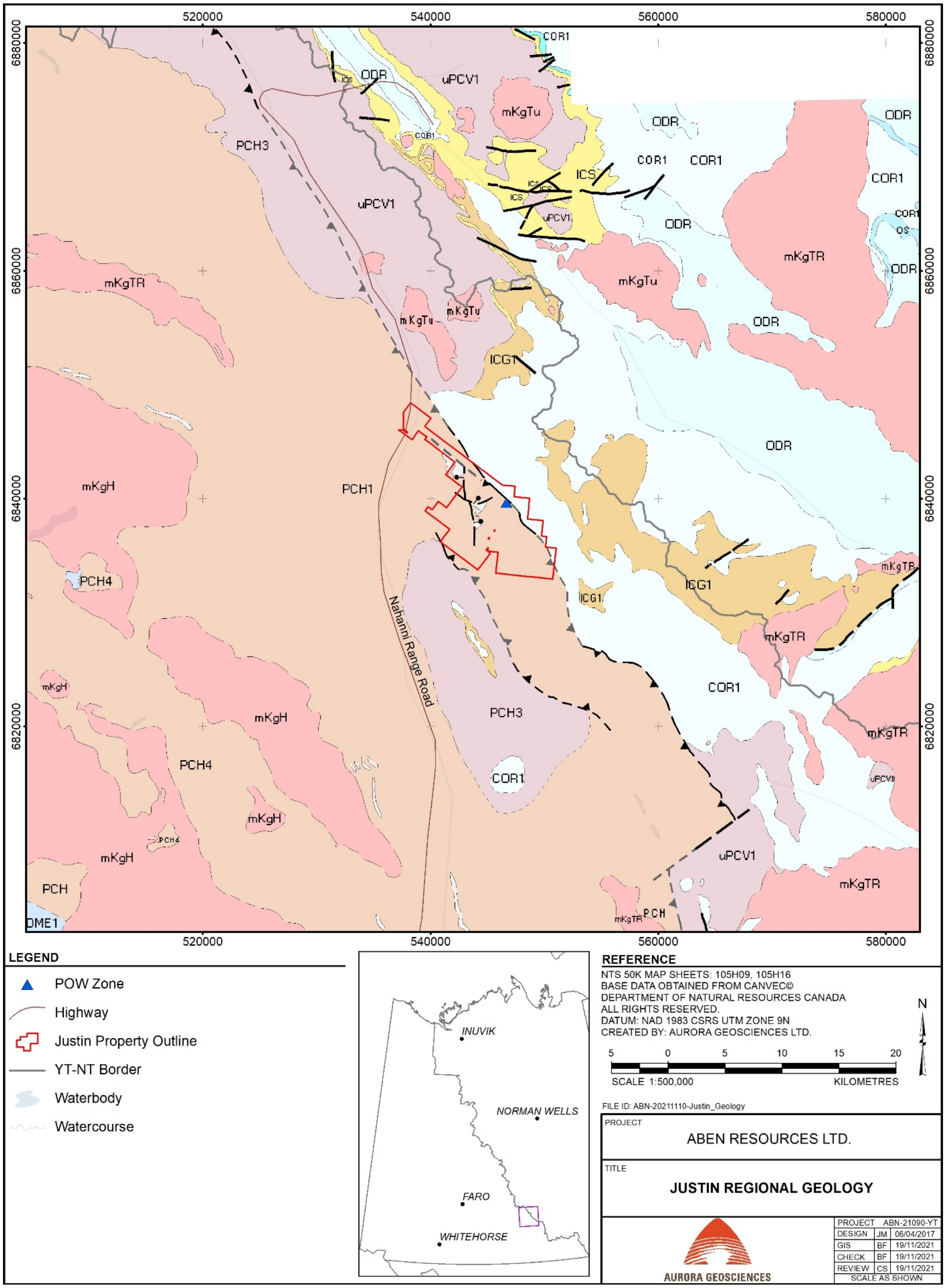

Figure 5: Regional Geological Setting, Justin Property area

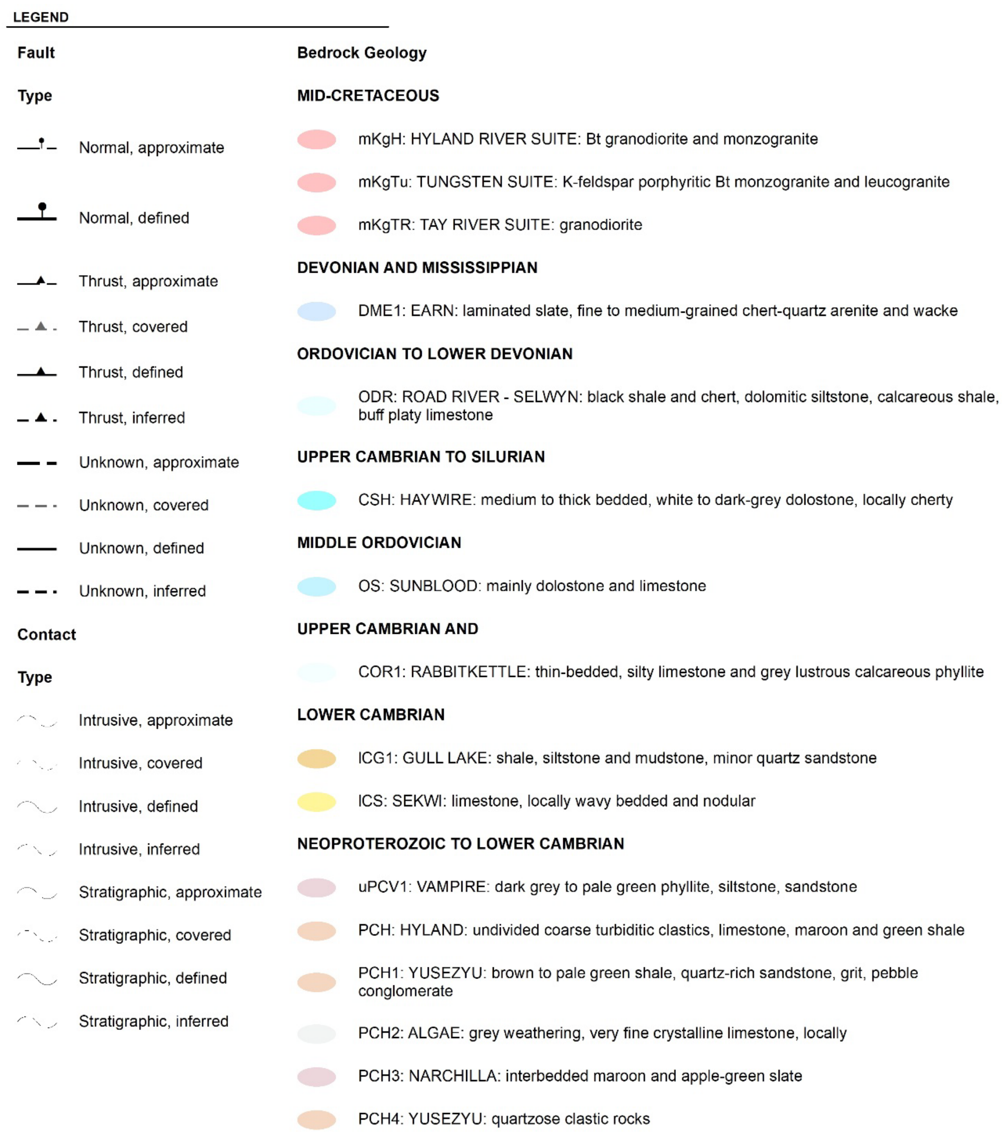

Figure 6: Legend, Regional Geology, Justin Property area

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

This section is based on the "Property Geology" section of the 2019 Technical Report for the Justin Property (Bates, 2020, after Moynihan, 2016).

7.2.1 Geological Setting

The Justin property is underlain primarily by a WNW striking, NNE dipping package of Neoproterozoic Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation clastic sediments, comprised of thick units of coarse clastic "grits" interbedded with fine grained phyllitic units and locally thick to thin-bedded calcareous siltstones and limestones (Figure 7). The Yusezyu Formation has been subdivided into a lower member comprised of marble, recessive units, resistant units and undivided units; a middle member comprised of fetid limestone, a "mixed unit" and a "mixed unit combined with dolomite"; and an upper member comprising coarse clastic sandstone to conglomerate "grits", phyllite and limestone. Minor Narchilla Formation fine clastic sediments occur in the southwestern property area.

The southeastern area us underlain by a package of Cambrian Gull Lake Formation clastic sediments extending southeast of the Confluence Zone. The Gull Lake Formation is divided into a basal member of boulder conglomerate with grey limestone clasts in a siliciclastic, variably calcareous matrix, as well as limestone, quartz arenite and minor "greenschist". The upper member comprises dark brown to black shales with rusty weathering, and laminated to bioturbated mudstone to siltstone, including thin to medium bedded limestone towards the base of the unit. The lower member has been mapped as a narrow rind surrounding upper member sediments.

In 2010, a porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite to granite stock referred to as the "Justin stock" and coeval quartz-feldspar porphyritic and aplitic dykes were identified near the present POW and Main zones. Dating of the Justin stock returned an age of 100.1 ± 0.6 Ma (Hart, 2017), and the dykes returned an age of 98.4 ± 0.03 Ma (Moynihan, 2014). Moynihan (2018) interpreted emplacement as occurring slightly after major regional deformation and possibly contemporaneous with regional strike-slip faulting (Bates, 2020). Further mapping has shown this to be a structurally controlled NNW-trending pluton along the west side of the Justin Fault (sections 7.2.2.1 and 7.2.3) resulting in dextral offsetting of host Hyland Group stratigraphy.

The Hyland Group and Gull Lake Formation units are separated from Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation limestone and argillaceous limestone by the WNW trending Little Hyland Fault (formerly the March Fault. Moynihan (2014) has recognized this as a significant crustal-scale structural break active in the Proterozoic, Paleozoic and Cretaceous (Hart and Lewis, 2006; Moynihan, 2016).

7.2.2 Lithologic Units

Detailed geological mapping has occurred in the POW pluton area, and more limited mapping has occurred elsewhere. A brief description of each major lithological unit is described below.

7.2.2.1 Intrusive Rocks

The Justin pluton (mKqTu) is a medium-grained biotite monzonite to granodiorite, associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) dykes and minor mafic dykes. Petrographic study of drill core from hole JN12-013 showed that the granite porphyry comprises phenocrysts of quartz and subhedral to euhedral plagioclase in a quartz-rich groundmass (Hart, 2017). Plutonic rocks are associated with magnetic low signatures, indicating magnetite deficiency and therefore a reduced oxidation state. The majority of the Justin property is underlain by hornfelsed Hyland group siliciclastic rocks, indicating proximity to an underlying intrusion which has caused thermal metamorphism in host sedimentary rocks. This indicates the surface expression of the Justin stock may represent a cupola of a much larger intrusion underlying much of the Justin property.

The mafic dykes have a basaltic composition containing phlogopite, olivine and pyroxene phenocrysts, and have a locally vesicular fabric. Dykes are weathering-recessive and difficult to detect, but have been observed to cross-cut Hyland Group and Rabbitkettle Formation stratigraphy. The origin of these dykes is currently unknown.

Several north-south trending QFP dykes from 10 to 50 metres in thickness, as well as the Justin pluton and the aplite dykes, occur within a magmatic corridor about 3.0 km long and 1.0 km wide. This is controlled by the north-south trending Justin Fault, which focused both the magmas and mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.

7.2.2.2 Sedimentary Rocks

Four major formations of sedimentary rocks occur within the Justin property: the Yusezyu Formation (PƐHY) and the Narchilla Formation (PƐHN) (both of the Hyland Group); the Gull Lake Formation (lƐG) and the Rabbitkettle Formation (ƐOR).

In a 2016 publication by Moynihan, the Yusezyu Formation has been subdivided into a lower, middle and upper member respectively. The lower member comprises undivided rocks (PƐHY1), marble (PƐHYlm), resistant (PƐHYlr) and resistant units (PƐHYlrs). The middle member comprises fetid limestone (PƐHYml) forming a useful marker horizon, a mixed unit (PƐHYm), a mixed unit with dolostone (PƐHYmd), and coarse clastic “grit” (PƐHYmg). The upper member comprises units of limestone (PƐHYul), undivided (PƐHYu), sandstone/conglomerate (PƐHYus) and phyllite (PHYup).

The Narchilla Formation (PƐHN) comprises rhythmically bedded green, maroon and grey shaly mudstone-siltstone, and phyllite including medium bedded, planar and cross-bedded sandstone (Bates, 2020).

The Gull Lake Formation comprises a basal member (lƐGB) of boulder conglomerate with grey limestone clasts in a mainly siliciclastic and variably calcareous matrix, limestone, medium to thick bedded quartz arenite and minor “greenschist”. It also includes a much more extensive upper member (IƐG) unit comprising dark brown, rusty-weathering shales, laminated and bioturbated mudstone-siltstone, with medium bedded limestone towards basal areas.

The Rabbitkettle Formation (ƐOR) is comprised of laminated grey, cream and buff-coloured argillaceous limestone, including thin-bedded grey limestone. In the eastern property area, the Rabbitkettle Formation is conformably underlain by Gull Lake Formation sediments; elsewhere it lies in unconformable contact with Yusezyu Formation sediments along the Little Hyland Fault.

7.2.3 Structural Geology

Two major periods of compressional deformation have been identified with Yusezyu Formation sediments in the Justin block area. The first is represented by a northwest-trending folding event, with fold limbs dipping gently to moderately to the southeast, and including northeast-verging recumbent and overturned folding. This is associated with a penetrative foliation within the fine grained lithologies, although coarser grained units remain mainly undeformed. The second event is marked by large-scale upright folds and a poorly developed southeast trending, steeply south-dipping axial planar cleavage, occurring as jointing within coarse clastic units (Gallagher, 2002). About 3.0 km west of the Kangas Zone, Scott (1999) mapped a series of anticlines and synclines with a wavelength of 200m to 1,000m paralleling the large-scale upright folds (Bates, 2020). Although the timing of deformational events is uncertain, Hart (2012) stated these may be related to the emplacement of the proximal mid-Cretaceous Hyland plutonic suite batholiths, of similar age to the Tombstone Strain Zone near Mayo, Yukon.

Stratigraphy underlying the central Justin block strikes at about 290º, varying from flat-lying to moderately south-dipping. At the POW and Lost Ace zones, bedding measurements range from 260º to 290º, dipping moderately to steeply NNW from 30º to 80º. At the POW zone, this variance has been interpreted to reflect proximity to the Little Hyland Fault and doming resulting from emplacement of the Justin pluton.

The Little Hyland Fault, which separates Rabbitkettle Formation rocks from Hyland Group and Gull Lake stratigraphy, is WNW-ESE striking and moderately to steeply NNE dipping in the Justin property area. This is subparallel to the inferred Upper Hyland Fault, which extends south of the property. Between these, a well-developed coeval extensional fault array trends at 320º – 355º. Mapping of fault scarps and slickensides indicates a right lateral (dextral) offsetting. The most prominent feature of this dilational fault array is the NNW-SSE trending Justin Fault, lying about 30 m east of the POW zone and exhibiting a dextral displacement, likely truncating the Justin pluton. The fault array, including the Justin Fault, provides structural preparation for emplacement of the Justin pluton, the aforementioned series of QFP and aplitic dykes, and mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. These features cross-cut regional deformational fabrics and are in turn crosscut by northeast-trending faults.

A less prominent conjugate shear set, extending northeast-southwest and east-west respectively, underlies areas west of the JUSTIN 1-25 sub-block. The former occurs as brittle faults, whereas the latter are marked by brittle-ductile deformation. Near the POW zone, the east-west trending brittle-ductile shears have resulted in sinistral offsetting of small-scale quartz veining and porphyry dykes. Bates stated the small-scale structures may represent a more aerially extensive flexure zone post-dating emplacement of the Justin stock and coeval mineralization. Minor northeast-trending faults locally crosscut the north-northwest trending fault array marked by the Justin Fault.

7.2.4 Mineralization

Mineralization within the eastern Justin property may be classed as belonging to an "Intrusion-Related Gold System" (IRGS). Three major mineralized settings have been identified in the Justin property area: "Type 1", comprising sheeted vein arrays, vein breccia, stockwork and fault-controlled mineralization; "Type 2", consisting of skarn-hosted mineralization; and "Type 3" mineralization that is a composite of the two. Type 1 mineralization, and Type 2 mineralization with the exception of the Kangas skarn zone, are associated with the NNW trending dilational structures. The northwest-trending Little Hyland Fault hosts auriferous quartz veining, as identified in holes JN11007 and JN11008, particularly prominent within the hanging wall side. Some erratically distributed high-grade gold mineralization also occurs along the northeast-trending structures associated with conjugate shearing, although in the POW zone area, gold occurs dominantly within the NNW trending structures.

All three settings are, at oldest, of mid-Cretaceous age. Skarn and replacement-style mineralization are likely to be coeval or slightly post-dating emplacement of the Justin stock, whereas vein-style mineralization is controlled mainly by the 2.0 km-wide NNW-trending extensional fault system. Vein-style mineralization along the younger northeast-trending conjugate fault system indicates the likelihood of emplacement from hydrothermal fluids post-dating the main mineralizing event. The main factors controlling mineral emplacement are: permeability and reactivity of the host rock, proximity to the Justin stock, and proximity to faults acting as fluid conduits.

The sheeted veining category encompasses quartz ± carbonate veining, vein breccia zones and fracture-controlled mineralization. Veins typically are strongly anomalous in antimony (Sb), bismuth (Bi), tellurium (Te), tungsten (W), molybdenum (Mo) and arsenic (As), as arsenopyrite. Veins tend to be narrow and fault-controlled, although mineralization can extend into silicified country rock. At the POW one, vein density is up to 50 veins/metre, occurring most abundantly in calc-silicate altered Hyland Group sediments and the Justin stock. Veins occurring elsewhere occur within all structural settings, mainly within limestone and phyllite units. Sheeted mineralized fine quartz veins also occur within dykes in the Main Zone area, indicating a temporal relationship. Although most veins are narrow, a 20-cm wide quartz-arsenopyrite-galena vein grading 15.80 g/t Au was discovered 1.0 km east of the Main Skarn.

The upper Yusezyu limestone and dolostone members have undergone typical skarn development, consisting of decalcification, silicification, calc-silicate development followed by sulphide-oxide mineral development. Gold mineralization is typically associated with strongly anomalous Fe, Bi, Te and Sb, and moderately anomalous Cu and W, depending to proximity to the Justin pluton. Two major skarn zones occur: the POW and Main skarn zones. The POW zone occurs both as endoskarn and exoskarn settings, manifested as a prograde coarse grained hydrogrossular garnet-clinopyroxene-quartz assemblage, followed by intense retrograde Fe-carbonate and clay alteration. It is also characterized by massive magnetite, with lesser disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, scheelite and anomalous Bi, Te and Au. Quartz-calcite veining, signifying a later mineralizing phase, hosts anomalous arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, hematite, chalcopyrite, native bismuth, bismuthinite, jamesonite, sphalerite, molybdenite, scheelite and anomalous gold. All skarn occurrences are associated with the Justin pluton. Gold grades are highest where the north-northwest trending structures intersect skarn mineralization.

The coarse clastic Yusezyu Formation sediments are strongly amenable to composite-style hydrothermal mineral emplacement, particularly along contacts with interbedded units of carbonaceous phyllite. Permeability results from coarse fragment size, reactivity is provided by calcareous matrix cement, and structural preparation has resulted from several fault and quartz stockwork zones, particularly along lithologic contacts. The Confluence zone is considered to be a composite setting. At the Confluence Zone, a broad area of chalcedonic stockwork veining occurs along a thrust-fault contact between coarse clastic rocks and thin-bedded limestone, centered at the confluence of Sun and South Sun Creeks. A multi-pulsed chalcedonic quartz vein setting has been identified, associated with anomalous As and Sb, and partial replacement of earlier pyrite with fine grained arsenopyrite ± sphalerite ± galena.

Five major mineralized zones have been identified: the POW, Lost Ace, Confluence, Kangas and Main zones.

7.2.4.1 POW Zone

The POW zone comprises sheeted quartz veins, skarn and sulphide replacement-style mineralization, located within and overlying a cupola of the Justin pluton. Several episodes of intrusion-related mineralization occur here, as listed below (verbatim, Bates, 2020, pg 18):

1. Magnetite in pyroxene ± galena;

2. Scheelite mineralization as disseminated crystals and thin veins within skarn and scheelite in sheeted quartz veins;

3. Fracture-controlled pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite overprinting skarn;

4. Bismuthinite ± tellurium-gold overprinting skarn;

5. Sheeted quartz veins with bismuthinite, native bismuth, tellurium, gold and scheelite ± molybdenite;

6. Quartz-arsenopyrite ± bismuthinite ± sulphosalt veins;

7. Sheeted sulphide veins and fractures, parallel to sheeted quartz veins;

8. Late sulphides, including marcasitic pyrite with grey silica replacement, and sulphide replacement of magnetite within skarn.

Gold has been determined with confidence to occur in types 4, 5 and 6 (Hart, 2012).

7.2.4.2 Main Zone

Work to 2010 is based on the 2011 Technical Report by this author.

The Main Zone, comprising sulphide mineralization within calc-silicate altered Yusezyu Formation limestone, is bounded to the west by a fractured, silicified and variably mineralized north trending quartz monzonite dyke. The mineralized portion extends east from 6.0 metres within the dyke, through semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite within limestone and calcareous phyllite country rock. Calc-silicate mineralization consists of pervasive to fracture controlled fine grained actinolite and diopside, with minor chlorite. Trench SN97-2, excavated across this zone, returned 2.38 g/t Au across 22.5 m, and anomalous values extend farther to the east into the previously tested mineralization (Schulze, 1997). This intersection had not been tested by previous drilling. Schulze (1997) concluded that mineralization was emplaced from fluids traveling from the structural corridor controlling the dyke into decalcified strata within the flat lying limestone.

Trench SN97- 1, excavated roughly 20 metres south of SN97-2, returned low gold values within strongly pyritic and pyrrhotitic skarn mineralization. Its spatial relationship to SN97-2 remains unknown; Sun Creek, which flows between the two trenches, may occupy a structural corridor.

Three diamond drill holes completed in 2011 did not return significant gold intercepts, although anomalous Au and Cu values from calc-silicate skarn and quartz-sulphide veinlets partially confirmed earlier results. Drilling also returned thick intervals (> 50.0 m) of porphyritic quartz monzonite, indicating that a larger parent pluton than previously interpreted may underlie the Justin property.

7.2.4.3 Confluence Zone

Work to 2010 is based on the 2011 Technical Report by this author.

The Confluence Zone is a broad zone measuring at least 600 m x 250 m in area, comprised of coarse clastic material with abundant fracture controlled chalcedonic veining. It is centered at the confluence of Sun and South Sun Creeks (Figure 6). Veins are typically sulphide poor, and range in size from nearly microscopic to up to 2.0 m in width. Gold values from rock sampling range from 0.42 to 7.0 g/t Au over 1.5 m (Schulze, 1997). Trench SN97-3 returned 4.24 g/t Au over 4.5 metres from sampling in 1997, and is open to the west. A 2002 grab sample from vein material at this trench location returned a value of 59 g/t Au; continuous channel sampling east of this intersection returned elevated values to 0.64 g/t Au (Schulze, 1997). Significant gold values were returned from sampling throughout the occurrence, including proximal glacial float from the western end of known mineralization. This suggests the source rock occurs up-ice farther west, expanding the potential size of the showing. Fracture controlled and disseminated pyrite is abundant in surrounding wallrock. Most of the elevated gold values are associated with chalcedonic veining, which locally crosscut quartz-arsenopyrite veining. This suggests mineralization resulted from late phases of hydrothermal activity (Schulze, 2011).

The 2011 drilling intersected auriferous quartz veining representing the down-dip extension of the chalcedonic veined zone in trench SN97-3. Hole JN11008 returned an interval grading 0.76 g/t Au across 5.60 m. Holes JN11007 and LN11008 both intercepted an auriferous vein-breccia system within decalcified limestone marking the Little Hyland Fault zone. This fault-controlled zone returned a value of 0.76 g/t Au across 9.40 m in hole JN11007, and a value of 0.56 g/t Au across 11.00 m, including a sub-interval of 1.15 g/t Au across 4.60 m, in hole JN11008. This was the first program to test the Little Hyland Fault zone, indicating it may represent an important control for gold mineralization. The confluence zone represents a distal expression of intrusion-related mineralization centered on the Justin pluton (Bates, 2020).

7.2.4.4 Kangas Zone

Work to 2010 is taken verbatim, with minor edits, from the 2011 Technical Report by this author.

The Kangas Zone is a north-south extending zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization within calcareous siltstone and minor limestone located along the north flank of the central ridge of the Justin claims. Mineralization consists of fracture controlled and replacement style nearly massive pyrrhotite and local pyrite, with minor disseminated chalcopyrite, along with fine grained diopside and actinolite.

Replacement-style arsenopyrite is abundant, as well as fracture controlled arsenopyrite and quartz-arsenopyrite veining. Values to 1.6 g/t Au across 1.5 metres and 1.2 g/t Au across 1.0 metres were returned from replacement style arsenopyrite horizons (Schulze, 1997). Quartz-arsenopyrite veining returned elevated gold values, although pyrrhotitic horizons returned low values. Host stratigraphy strikes roughly ESE, and dips gently to the south, although this may become disrupted near the Little Hyland fault.

Mineralization has been traced along a 400 by 75-metre north-south extending zone, grading into altered weakly calcareous phyllite to the east. The west, north, and south boundaries cannot be determined due to talus cover, although it does not extend south to the ridge line. Elevated soil (talus fine) values to 805 ppb extend along strike uphill to the south. An occurrence of similar skarn mineralization returning 1.26 g/t Au over 1.5 m outcrops nearby to the west, suggesting the zone may be wider than 75 metres.

Results from year-2010 chip sampling revealed that the highest gold values are hosted by arsenopyrite veining, rather than the reactive stratigraphy hosting skarn mineralization. Year-2010 chip samples returned up to 2.85 g/t Au over 1.5 m across the most extensive exposed zone of arsenopyrite veining (Schulze, 2011).

Three holes drilled in 2011 intersected calc-silicate altered siltstone and thin-bedded limestone within the top 20.00 metres. Below this, in holes JN11001 and JN11002, an interval of core loss underlain by a uniform sequence of unaltered fine grained thin-bedded siltstone were encountered. This suggests the upper 20.0 m either may not be in place, and was transported by mass slumping of upslope strata, or represents a significant east-west trending fault zone. The former may be more plausible, as a topographic low about 200 metres upslope may represent the source area. Previous mapping and geochemical surveying indicate that similar mineralization along the ridgeline may represent the original location of the slumped block.

7.2.4.5 Lost Ace Zone

The Lost Ace Zone, discovered in 2017, may represent a composite setting with a distal intrusive-related signature, similar to the Confluence Zone. Alternatively, it may represent orogenic mineralization belonging to the auriferous settings identified at the neighbouring 3-Aces property. The former setting is supported by the presence of fracture-controlled stockwork quartz ± carbonate veining preferentially developed along the contact between coarse clastic sediments and Upper Yusezyu greenish-grey phyllite. Quartz-carbonate veins host pyrite, arsenopyrite and free gold, with weathered surfaces encrusted with pyrolusite and scorodite. Sampling in 2017 returned values up to 4.77 g/t over 1.00 m; sampling in 2018 returned values up to 88.2 g/t Au over 1.00 m.

The mineralized style and geologic setting are quite similar to that of prospects within the 3-Aces property (Bates, 2020), and abundant quartz-arsenopyrite veins in the Sugar Bowl area about 4.0 km to the west, within the adjoining Sprogge property.

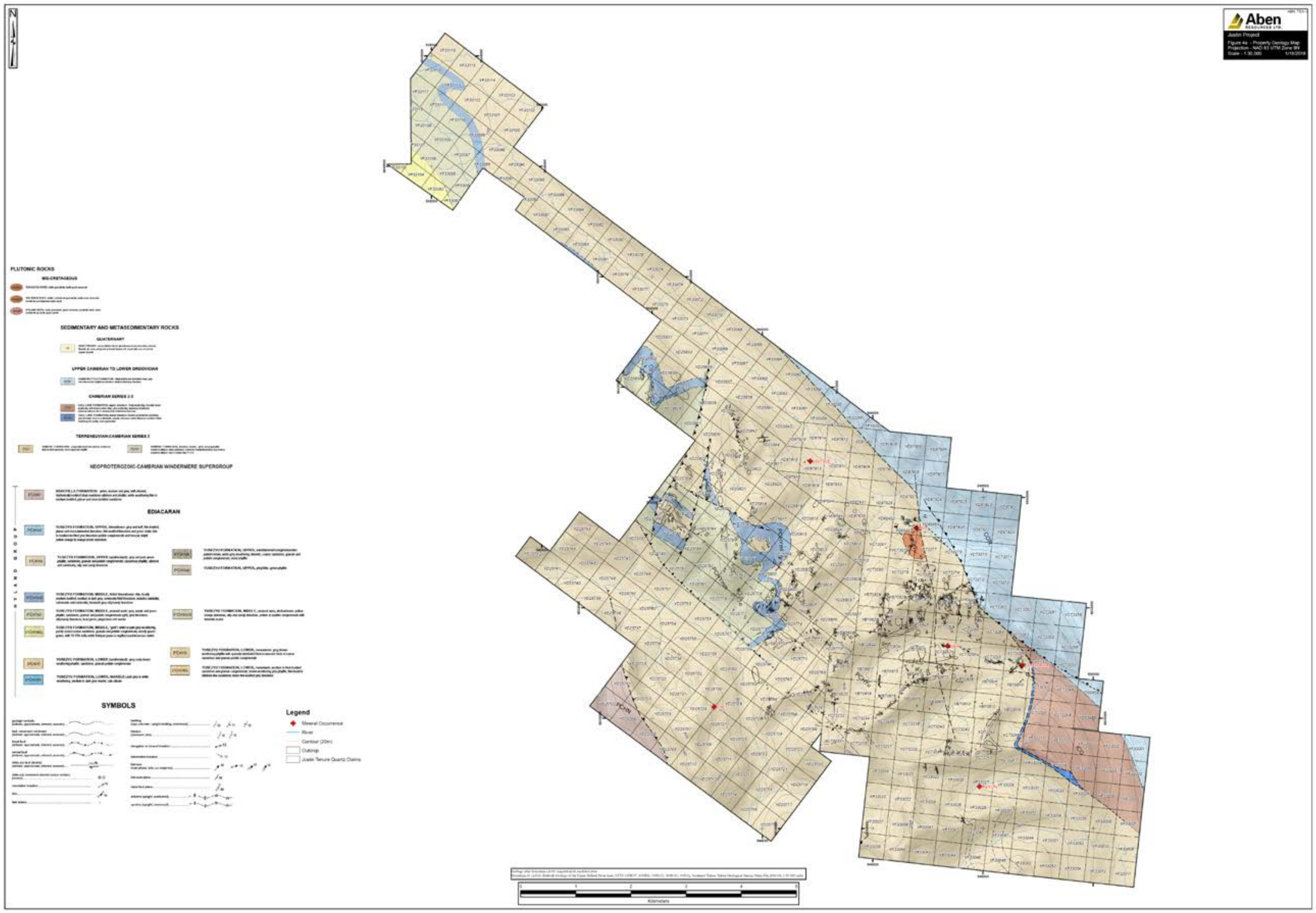

Figure 7: Property Geology, as of 2018 (McCuaig and Bates, after Moynihan, 2018)

8 DEPOSIT MODELS

This section is taken verbatim, with minor edits, from the 2011 Technical Report by this author.

The Justin Property occurs peripherally to major north-south district scale structures marked by the course of the Little Hyland River (Figure 4, Regional Geology). In a 2005 paper, Hart and Lewis put forth the hypothesis that mineralization in the Little Hyland River area, including that within the 3-Ace and Sprogge properties northwest of the original Justin property, has a deep-seated orogenic origin, rather than an intrusion-related origin typical of the Tintina Gold Belt. In this setting, mineralization was emplaced from low-temperature fluids, likely metamorphic crustal fluids (Conliffe, 2010) which travelled along a deep-seated crustal feature marked by the Little Hyland River valley. The Little Hyland Fault may also represent a separate crustal feature. In this area, there are no intrusive features, hornfelsing, contact metasomatism and skarn development are lacking, and there is no obvious metal zonation (Hart and Lewis, 2005). Essentially, an orogenic origin is inferred mostly through a lack of typical intrusion-related features.

However, Hart and Lewis also stated that the one exception in this area is the JUSTIN 1-25 block area itself, which hosts typical skarn and replacement-style features, indicating intrusion-related mineralization. This is further substantiated by the presence of obvious skarn-style mineralization in the Main and Kangas Zones, and epithermal chalcedonic veining in the Confluence Zone. The 2010 discovery of the Justin stock, a granodioritic to granitic stock directly south of the Little Hyland Fault, essentially confirmed this hypothesis. Hart and Lewis also stated that the western Sprogge property represents an intermediate setting hosting orogenic features, marked by abundant quartz-arsenopyrite veining, and intrusion-related features, represented by the north-south trending, fracture filling dykes. Orogenic mineralization likely also extends to the Justin Property, although it is partially masked by the more dominant intrusion-related mineralization.

Skarn deposits typically form along the boundaries of intrusions emplaced into a reactive, calcareous host rock, such as impure limestone or calcareous siltstone. Mineralization is emplaced from metal bearing fluids emanating from the intrusion and migrating into reactive country rock, where a pronounced pH difference occurs. Skarns deposits tend to be fairly small, although they commonly have high grades of gold and moderate to high base metal grades. In the eastern portion of the Tintina Gold belt, tungsten bearing skarns are fairly abundant; the Cantung Deposit to the north is a tungsten skarn deposit.

Gold-bearing quartz vein and quartz-arsenopyrite vein deposits are typically intrusion related, although in the Little Hyland River area, these may have an orogenic origin as well. However, areas of chalcedonic veining, such as the Confluence Zone, signify epithermal deposits. These form from more distal low temperature hydrothermal fluids that have travelled farther from the core intrusion, resulting in fluid cooling and pressure reduction. Epithermal mineralized zones are also commonly associated with widespread areas of clay alteration, localized silicification, and lower grades of gold and/or silver mineralization.

Work by Hart (2012) and Burke (2018) indicate that gold is mobilized in intrusion-related hydrothermal fluids as Bi-Te-Sb complexes, and deposited as high-temperature Au-Bi-Te ± Sb alloys, and also as lower-temperature native gold, typically with arsenopyrite. The presence or absence of Bi, Te and As can be utilized as an indicator for proximity to fertile stocks, in this case the Justin pluton (Hart, 2012). Outbound of the stock, veins tend to become progressively enriched in As and Sb, as well as sphalerite and sulphosalt minerals. Elemental and mineral assemblages may be utilized to determine relative proximity to the source intrusion, marked by Au-Bi-Te ± Cu ± Mo ± W mineralization, or to distal hydrothermal veins, marked by Au, As and Sb.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2011 PROGRAM

In 2011, a 58-field day program of limited surface exploration and diamond drilling was completed at the Justin property. The diamond drilling program is discussed in Section 10.1.

The 2011 surface program comprised geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling of the POW zone area and areas south and west of the Confluence zone, the latter with one soil geochemical sampling line (Figure 8). A total of 52 rock samples, 63 soil samples and 1 silt sample were collected.

The soil samples were taken along a single roughly east-west extending survey line southwest of the Confluence zone (Figure 9). Results show a 300-metre zone of weakly elevated Au values, ranging from 11 to 25 ppb. McCuaig states that these values correspond with historic geochemical sampling in the area.

Rock grab sampling in the POW area returned values ranging from background to 8.97 g/t Au and 84.1 g/t Ag from quartz-calcite vein material. Rock chip sampling returned values ranging from background to 0.56 g/t Au and 14.22 g/t Ag over 2.00 m from a breccia zone. Of 52 samples, 7 returned values greater than 0.3 g/t Au. Rock sampling in the Confluence Zone area did not return significant metal values (McCuaig, 2013).

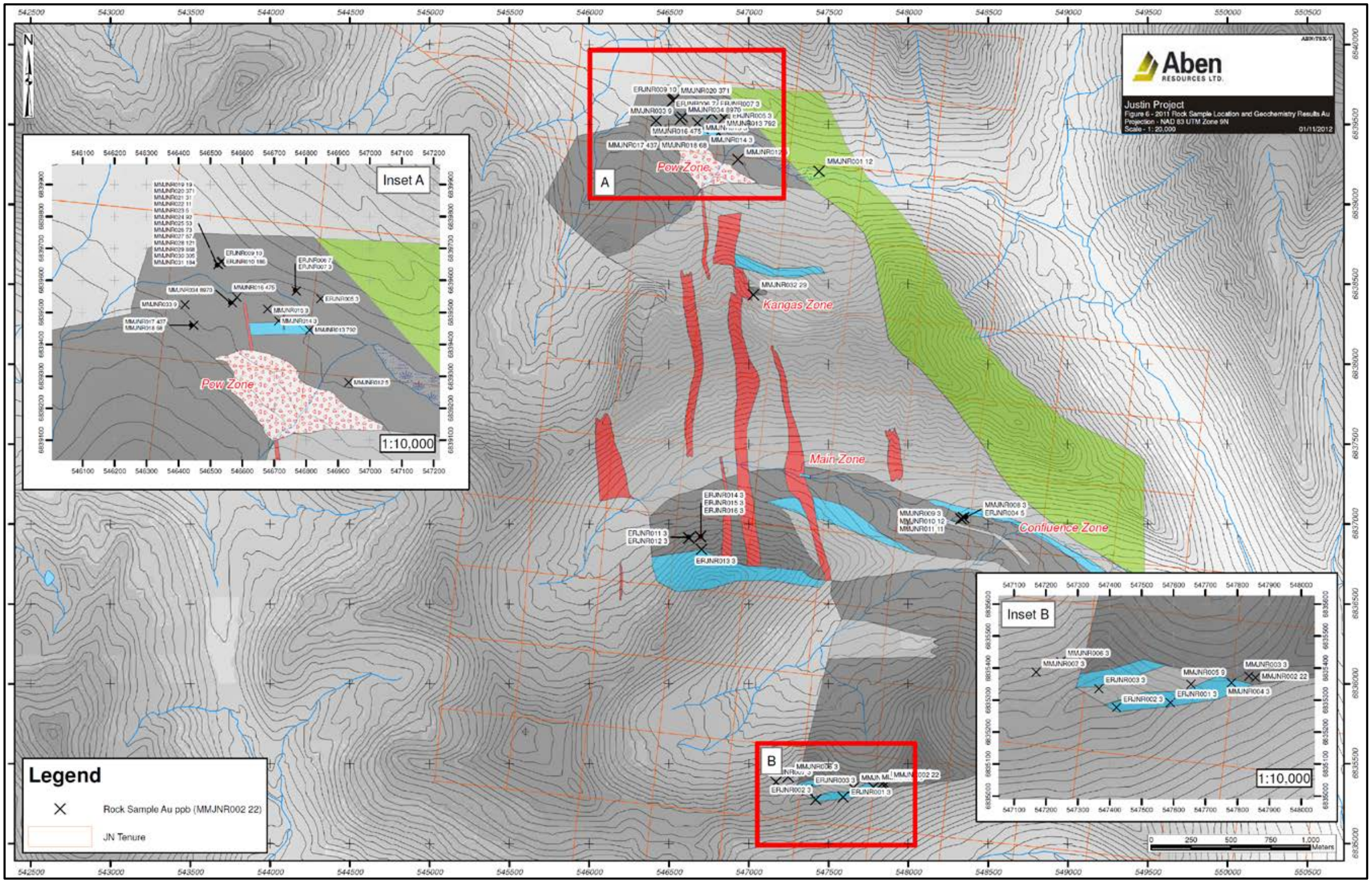

Figure 8: 2011 geology and rock sample location map, Justin property (McCuaig, 2011)

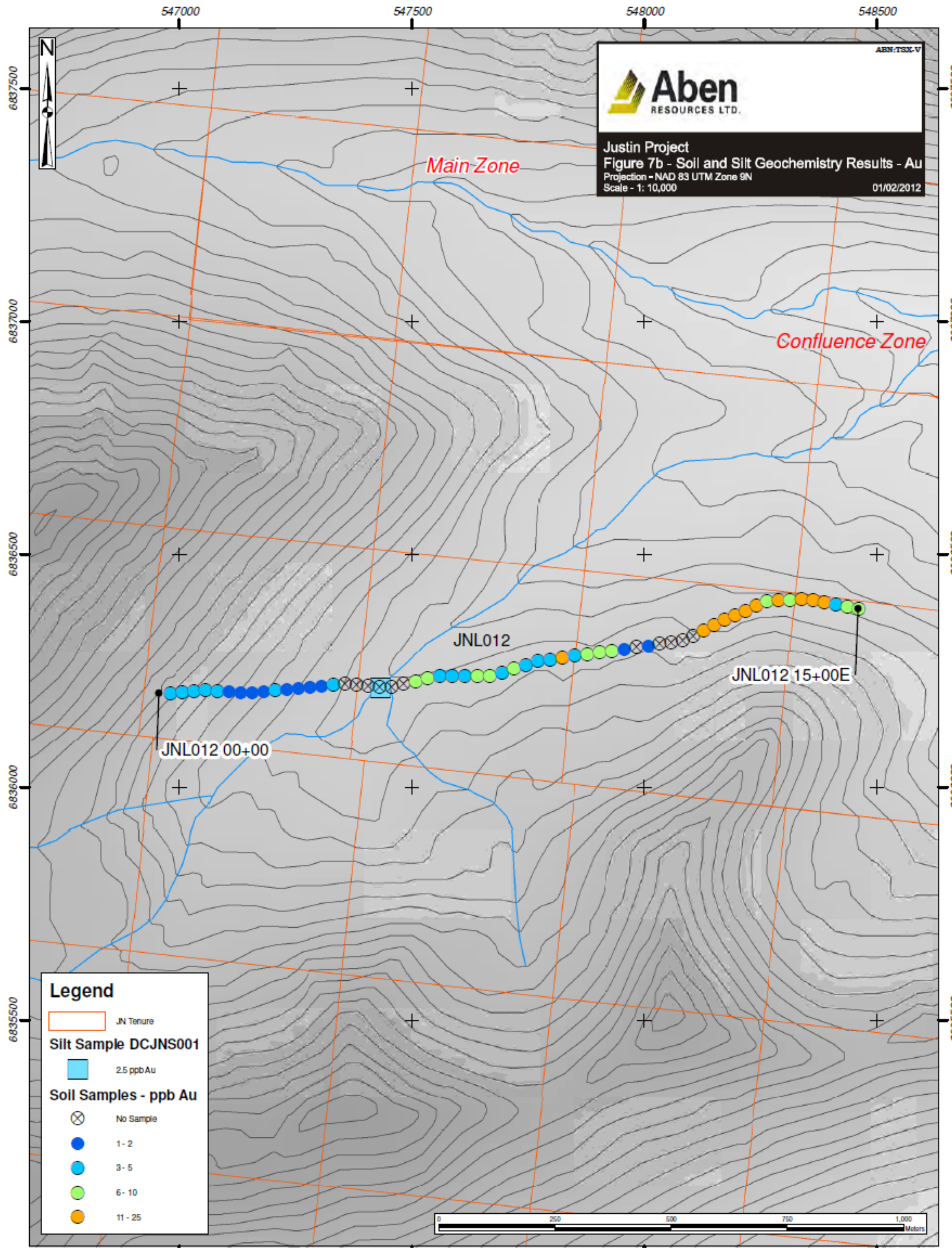

Figure 9: 2011 soil and silt sample results, Justin property (McCuaig, 2011)

9.2 2012 PROGRAM

In 2012, a 95-field day program utilizing a crew of 12 to 20 persons, comprising surface exploration and diamond drilling phases, was completed. The surface program comprised geological mapping, rock sampling (81 samples), soil sampling (450 samples), and silt sampling (31 samples). The geological setting is described in Section 7.2, and the diamond drilling program is described in Section 10.2.

9.2.1 Rock Sampling

Rock sampling focused on the POW zone, and was also done on the "Magneto zone" south of the Pow zone, and the Big Swifty zone towards the southern margin of the property (Figure 10). Reconnaissance-style prospecting and rock sampling was also done on the VF claims adjoining the JUSTIN 1-25 block.

At the POW zone, a total of 11 rock samples, comprising four chip samples, five grab samples and two float samples, returned gold values exceeding 0.30 g/t. Anomalous gold values were returned both from sheeted vein arrays and skarn replacement mineralization. The four anomalous chip samples returned values ranging from 0.09 m grading 0.30 g/t Au, to 2.00 m grading 4.74 g/t Au. The five grab samples returned values ranging from 0.37 g/t Au to 22.2 g/t Au. The two float samples returned values of 1.00 g/t Au and 0.45 g/t Au, respectively.

At the Magneto showing, four rock chip samples returned values exceeding 0.10 g/t Au. The Magneto showing, first described in the 2012 assessment report by McCuaig, comprises magnetite ± chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite skarn in contact with a QFP dyke. The four samples returned values ranging from 0.70 m grading 0.14 g/t Au to 1.10 m grading 0.20 g/t, all with elevated Bi and Cu values. The style of mineralization and pathfinder element assemblage is similar to that of the POW zone.

The Big Swifty showing, discovered in 2012, occurs as a 10-metre exposure comprising north-south striking, steeply east-dipping shear-hosted quartz-pyrite veins within altered quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate along the north side of a stream bank. Three chip samples returned elevated gold values, ranging from 2.50 m grading 0.03 g/t Au to 1.25 m grading 0.14 g/t Au.

No significant values were returned from the VF claim sub-block.

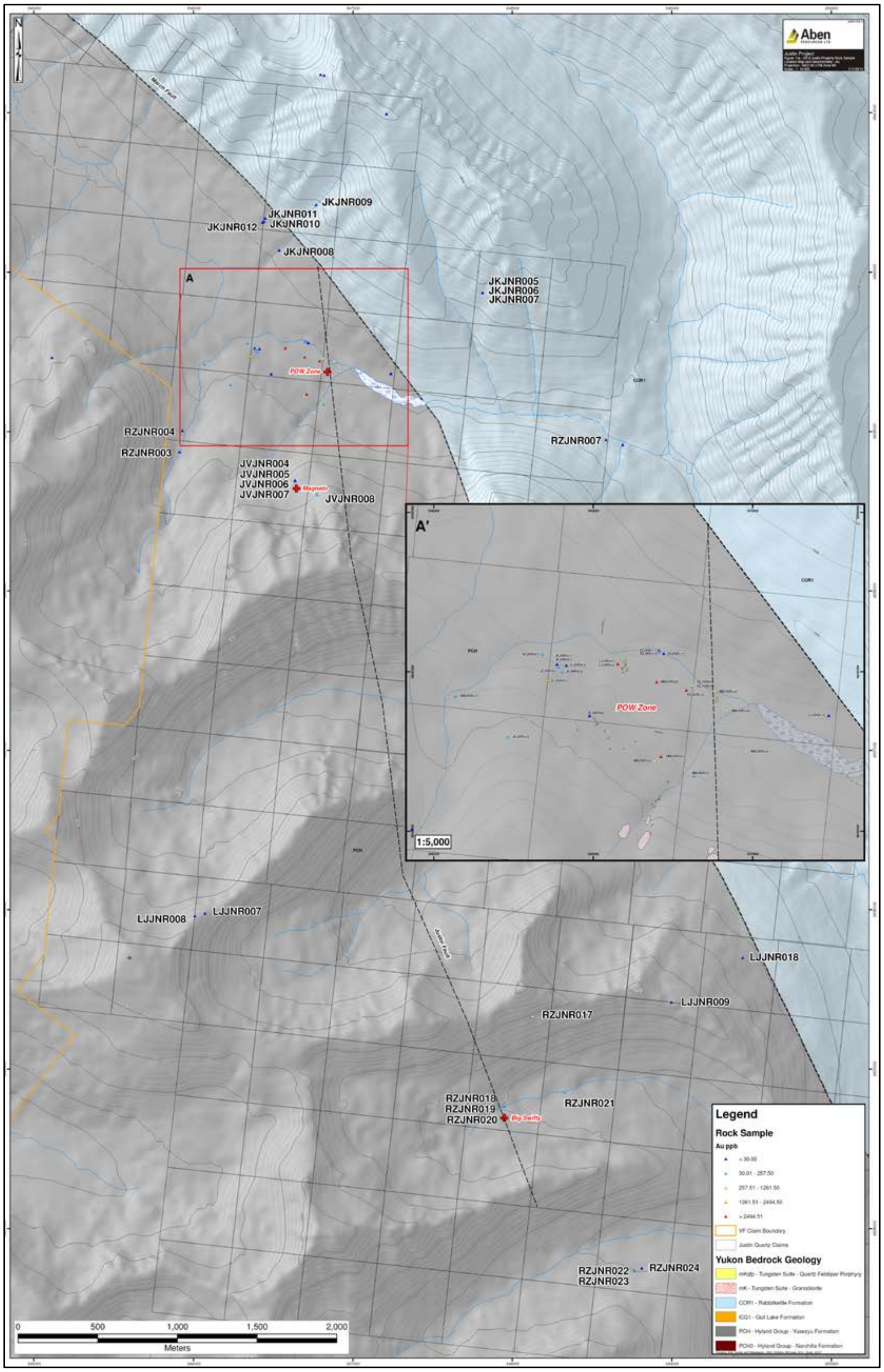

Figure 10: Rock sample locations, 2012 program, Justin property (McCuaig, 2012)

9.2.2 Soil Sampling

The soil sampling focused on three separate areas, located north of the POW zone, east of the Confluence zone, and along a ridgeline separating South Sun Creek from the Big Swifty showing. The latter includes a contour line east of the ridgeline traverse and a few scattered individual locations (Figure 11). Several traverses were also completed in the VF claim block to the west (Figure 12). All samples underwent a "Super Trace Gold" analysis (detection limit of 0.1 ppb Au) to improve resolution of gold values.

In the POW zone area, three east-west trending lines were surveyed north of the zone, of which the southernmost line extended 1.7 km east of the Little Hyland Fault to test for potential mineralization in Rabbitkettle Formation limestone. One sample along line LNL017, the northernmost line, returned a value of 95 ppb Au (Figure 11). No other values exceeding 10.0 ppb were returned.

Three short east-west trending soil survey lines were completed within the Rabbitkettle carbonate assemblage northeast of the Confluence Zone. Two samples near the Little Hyland Fault returned weakly anomalous gold values at 18.7 ppb Au and 30.0 ppb Au, near an elevated Bi value from sampling in the 1990s.

Sampling along line JNL016, along the southern ridgeline, returned two values of 220 ppb Au and 290 ppb Au, with three other values exceeding 10.0 ppb Au between these two values. This anomalous zone occurs along the southern extension of a projected north-south line connecting the Main and POW zones, and extending to the Big Swifty zone. A limestone occurrence may represent Hyland Group, Algae Formation strata, intermediate in age between the Yusezyu and Narchilla formations. A nearby isolated soil sample returned 73 ppb Au (McCuaig, 2013).

No values exceeding 10.0 ppb Au were returned from soil sampling within the VF block (Figure 12).

9.2.3 Silt Sampling

A total of 31 silt samples were taken in 2012, focusing on drainages near the POW showing, both east-flowing drainages in the Big Swifty area, and tributaries of upper Piggott Creek. One sample from a small stream upslope of the POW showing returned a gold value of 24 ppb Au, with elevated As, Bi, Cu, Pb and W values (McCuaig, 2013). No other values exceeding 10.0 ppb Au were returned (Figures 11 and 12).

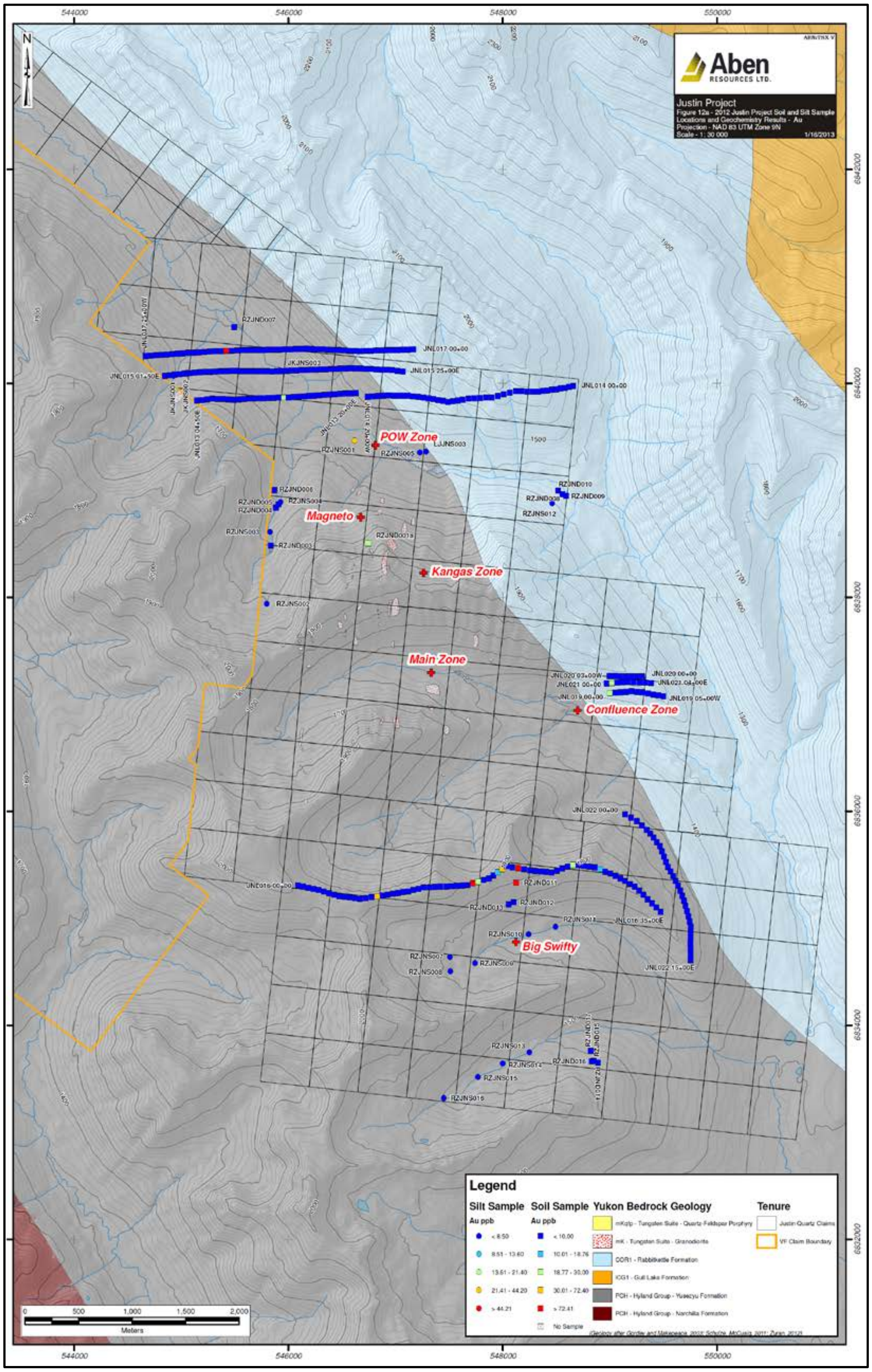

Figure 11: Soil and silt sample locations and value ranges, 2012 program, Justin project (McCuaig, 2012)

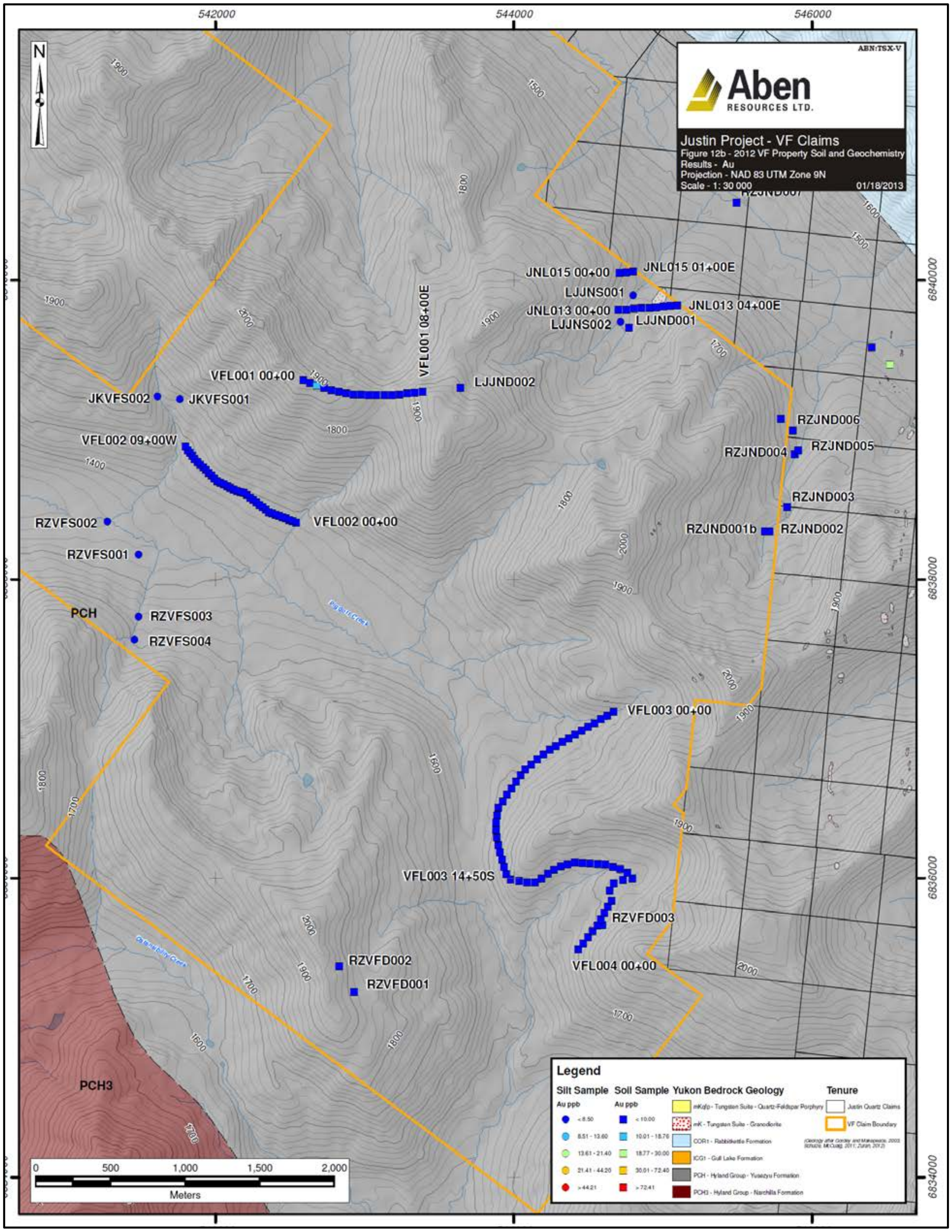

Figure 12: Soil and silt sample locations and value ranges, 2012 program, VF block (McCuaig, 2012)

9.2.4 Geophysical Surveying

In 2012, Aurora Geosciences was contracted to complete approximately 26 line-km of ground infill magnetic surveying immediately west of the POW zone. Survey lines were oriented at 036º – 216º, with a 100-metre line spacing and 10-metre station spacing (Figure 13). This was a follow-up to 2010 airborne surveying by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., and to the 2011 airborne survey conducted by Bearing Resources Ltd. on the VF block.

The program yielded the following conclusions (McCuaig, 2013):

1) L2700 E confirmed the magnetic high produced by the POW zone skarn observed in the 2010 aeromagnetic survey

2) The pronounced magnetic low occurring on L2500 E and L2400 E is likely in response to extensive till forming an alluvial fan west of the POW zone. The magnetic low outlines the same geometric shape as part of the alluvial fan. Significant till cover can mask bedrock magnetic signatures.

3) The magnetic high anomalies northwest of the western POW zone may represent the northwestern expression of the calc-silicate skarn. The northern margin of the magnetic skarn may be bounded by an NW trending lineament inferred to represent the subsurface trace of the Little Hyland Fault.

4) The magnetic high signatures identified from directly west of the POW zone may represent the strike extension of the calc-silicate skarn. Pronounced magnetic lows within the magnetic units are interpreted to represent small cupola zones of the larger granodiorite stock.

Aurora Geosciences was also contracted to model an EM anomaly discovered during the 2010 airborne survey. The EM anomaly indicates a strong conductor lies immediately adjacent to the west margin of the POW zone skarn. The purpose of the modeling was to constrain the geometry of the anomaly, and to determine the relationship, if any, between the conductor and the POW zone skarn.

The 2012 mapping and drilling program revealed a heterolitic breccia with a pyrite rich graphitic matrix, potentially the source of the strong EM conductor. The timing of the breccia is unclear, and further work was deemed necessary to understand the relationship, if any, between gold mineralization and the graphitic rock.

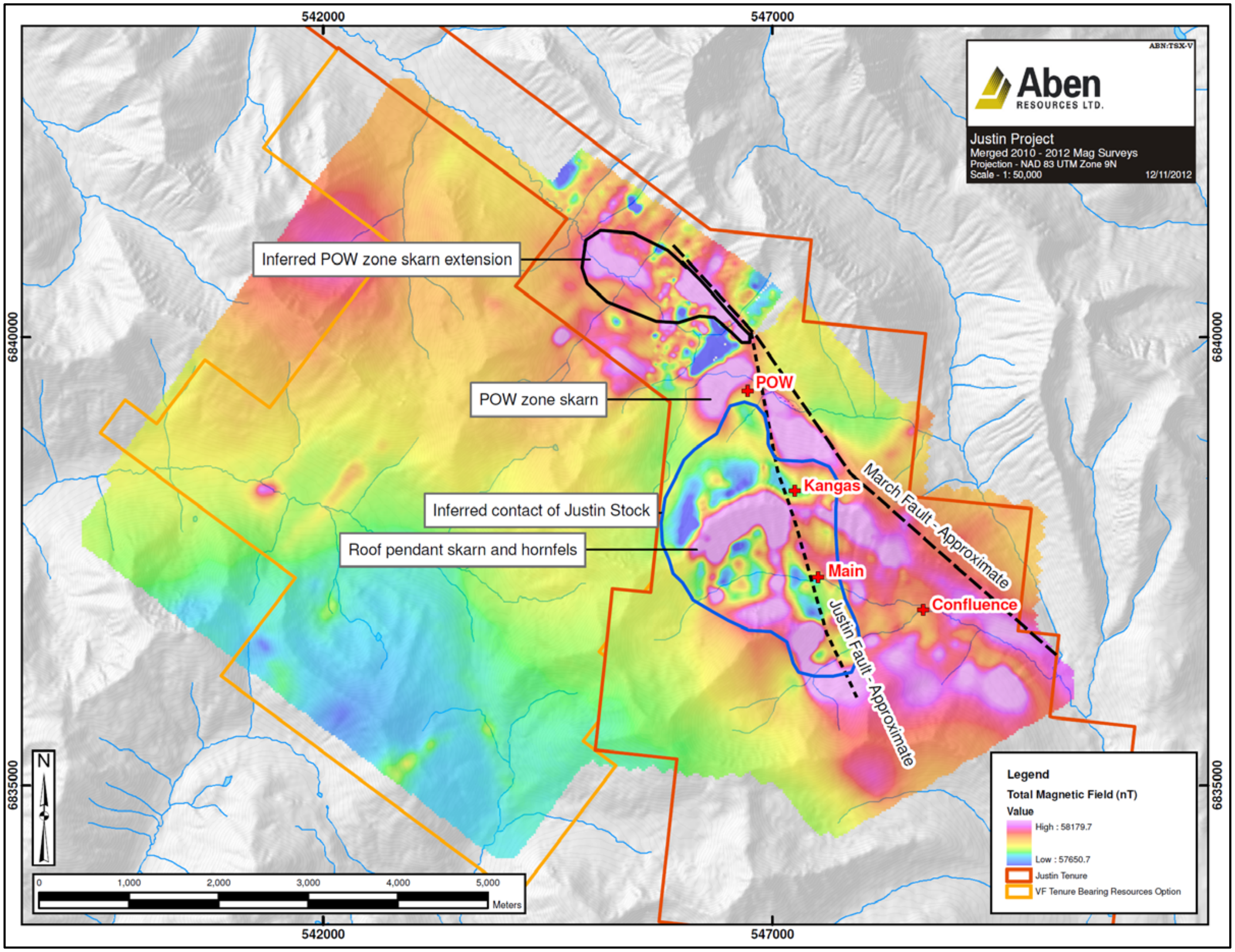

Figure 13: 2012 Magnetic Survey results, Justin property (McCuaig, 2012)

9.3 2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

This section was based on the 2018 report titled "Technical Report for the Geological and Geochemical Program, Justin Property, Yukon Territory", by M. McCuaig and K. Bates.

The 2014 exploration program focused on two areas of interest (AOIs): the POW zone and surrounding area, and the Big Swifty showing area. Exploration at the POW zone focused on delineation of the extent of surface mineralization, with specific target areas selected from favourable results of the 2012 geochemical program. Exploration at the Big Swifty showing focused on favourable results from 2012, with the objective to determine its relationship to intrusion-related gold mineralization in the central and northern property areas. The program comprised 52 person-days, and involved collection of 60 channel samples from 4 trenches excavated at the POW zone, 24 rock grab samples (12 from each AOI), 151 soil samples covering 7.5 line-km from both zones, and 4 silt samples. A total of 230 drill core samples were re-analyzed.

At the POW AOI, all four trenches targeted the actual POW zone. The highest value was returned from trench TR14-004, which returned 0.92 g/t Au over 13.15 m, including 1.15 g/t Au over 7.90 m, and 2.76 g/t Au across 1.90 m. One rock grab sample of quartz-pebble conglomerate in subcrop returned a value of 3.11 ppb (0.311 g/t) Au, 12.1% As, 5.5% Bi, 15.5 ppm Sb and 0.85 ppm Te. No other anomalous values were reported in the 2018 report on 2014 activities. Soil sampling returned two consecutive samples in the >99% percentile range, with values of 67 ppb Au and 2,410 ppb Au respectively. These were returned from an area with a magnetic high signature of similar amplitude to that of the POW zone, subsequently named the "Lost Ace zone" in 2017.

At the Big Swifty AOI, five rock samples returned weakly to strongly anomalous metal values. Weakly anomalous values were returned from the actual Big Swifty showing and from a nearby carbonatite dyke. A strongly anomalous value was returned from ferricrete within a talus slide at the contact between Yusezyu Formation and Gull Lake Formation strata. This sample returned 45.0% Zn, 6.9% Pb, 54.3 ppm (g/t) Ag, 111 ppm Hg, 5,394 ppm Bi and 31.2 ppm Sb. Soil sampling returned four consecutive Au values in the >95th percentile. No significant gold values were returned from silt sampling, although a Zn value of 385 ppm was returned.

9.4 2017 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

This section was based on the 2018 report titled "Technical Report for the Geological and Geochemical Program, Justin Property, Yukon Territory", by M. McCuaig and K. Bates.

In 2017, a small two-phased program involving 37 person-days, partially funded by the Yukon Mineral Exploration program (YMEP) was completed. The work focused on the Lost Ace zone, about 2.0 km northwest of the POW zone. A total of 24 chip/channel samples were taken from 4 trenches, as well as 13 rock chip samples from prospecting traverses, 2 silt samples, 385 soil samples from 16.8 survey line-km, and one bulk soil/till sample.

Four trenches were excavated in 2017 with trenches TR17-001 through TR17003 targeting an area of outcrop about 60 m WNW of the Lost Ace zone, and trench TR17-004 targeting the actual Lost Ace showing. Trenches TR17-001 through TR17-003 targeted the grit-phyllite contact identified as a favourable setting for auriferous mineral emplacement. Sampling along TR17-001 returned two weakly anomalous values of 160 ppb Au and 120 ppb Au respectively, with all other values being less than 100 ppb. Trench TR17-004 returned values ranging from 106 ppb Au to 4,770 ppb (4.77 g/t) Au, with a strong correlation with Te, Sb and As. Petrographic analysis shows that gold forms as small inclusions within quartz and arsenopyrite. A post-mineralization metamorphic or hydrothermal event resulted in partial dissolution of arsenopyrite and alteration to scorodite, resulting in liberation of gold grains.

Soil sampling targeted the Lost Ace zone area and the Confluence Zone area. At the Lost Ace target, soil sampling followed up on the high 2014 value of 2,410 ppb Au, where a duplicate 2017 sample returned a value of 690 ppb Au. The single bulk soil/till sample was taken from the highly anomalous sample location, returning 1,135 gold grains. Examination of these indicate that they were transported less than 500 m from source, with more than 90% having travelled less than 100 m. Soil sampling also delineated a 250-metre trend of anomalous As ± Au values extending southeast, and upslope, of the Lost Ace showing. Sampling at the Confluence Zone area confirmed, and expanded on, the Bi ± Au anomaly returned from directly east of the Little Hyland Fault.

9.5 2018 Exploration Program

The 2018 program, comprising 50 person-days with a 5-person crew, and again partially financed through the YMEP program, focused on the Lost Ace zone. A total of 19 channel and 28 chip samples were taken from 5 trenches, and an additional 16 rock samples were taken from prospecting traverses. Also, 240 soil samples were obtained from 6.0 line-km of surveying, and 7 till samples were taken. Trench sample results are discussed in Section 9.5.4.

9.5.1 Rock Sampling

Two samples taken from a single outcrop of quartz stockwork veining within quartz-pebble conglomerate. One was a composite grab sample returning 150 ppb Au, 2.58 g/t Ag, >10,000 ppm (1.0%) As, 37.2 ppb Bi, 1.6 ppm Te and 15.7 ppm Sb. The other was a 2.0-metre chip sample returning 111.5 ppm As and 25 ppb Au. No other significant values were returned from non-trench rock sampling.

9.5.2 Soil Sampling

A total of seven B-C horizon soil lines were completed at the Lost Ace zone, and one line was completed northeast of the Confluence zone. At the Lost Ace zone, soil sampling to 2018 had delineated a 450.0 metre trend of anomalous values exceeding the 95th percentile, extending southeast of the high-grade soil sample. This extends along the inferred trend of quartz veining along the grit-phyllite contact. A second anomalous zone (>95th percentile) was identified from 250 m to 350 m southwest of the Lost Ace showing. Sampling at the Confluence zone continued to support the presence of anomalous (>95th percentile) gold-in-soil values along the Little Hyland Fault.

9.5.3 Till Sampling

Of the 7 till samples collected, two were taken along the trace of the Little Hyland Fault east of the Confluence Zone, and five in the northwestern corner of the property, near Highway 10. No significant gold values were returned from the Confluence Zone samples. The five northwestern till samples were collected to test for orogenic-style mineralization present at the 3-Aces property to the west. These returned very low gold and pathfinder element values. Trace gold detected in two samples was determined to have moved more than 500 m, and was likely sourced outside of the claim block.

9.5.4 Trench Sampling

Five trenches were excavated at the Lost Ace showing in 2018. Trench TR18-001, excavated about 15 m upslope of the high-grade soil and till samples, exposed a 4.4-metre-wide zone of quartz veining with visible gold and variable amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite. Sub-millimetre to millimetre-scale visible gold occurs as particles intergrown with arsenopyrite and arsenopyrite-pyrite crystals, and as disseminations within the quartz. Panning of soil overlying the showing revealed abundant gold grains (Figure 14). Assaying returned a value of 88.2 g/t Au over 1.0 m, within a wider interval grading 20.8 g/t Au (Figure 15). Table 1 lists significant intervals within each trench.

Table 1: Significant Intervals, 2018 trenching

Zone	Trench	Composite Trench Sample Results
Lost Ace	TR18-001	**4.4 m @ 20.8 g/t gold including 1.0 m @ 88.2 g/t gold**
Lost Ace	TR18-002	**1.0 m @ 0.3 g/t gold**
Lost Ace	TR18-003	**1.0 m @ 0.9 g/t gold**
Lost Ace	TR18-004	**No Significant Results**
Lost Ace	TR18-005	**No Significant Results**

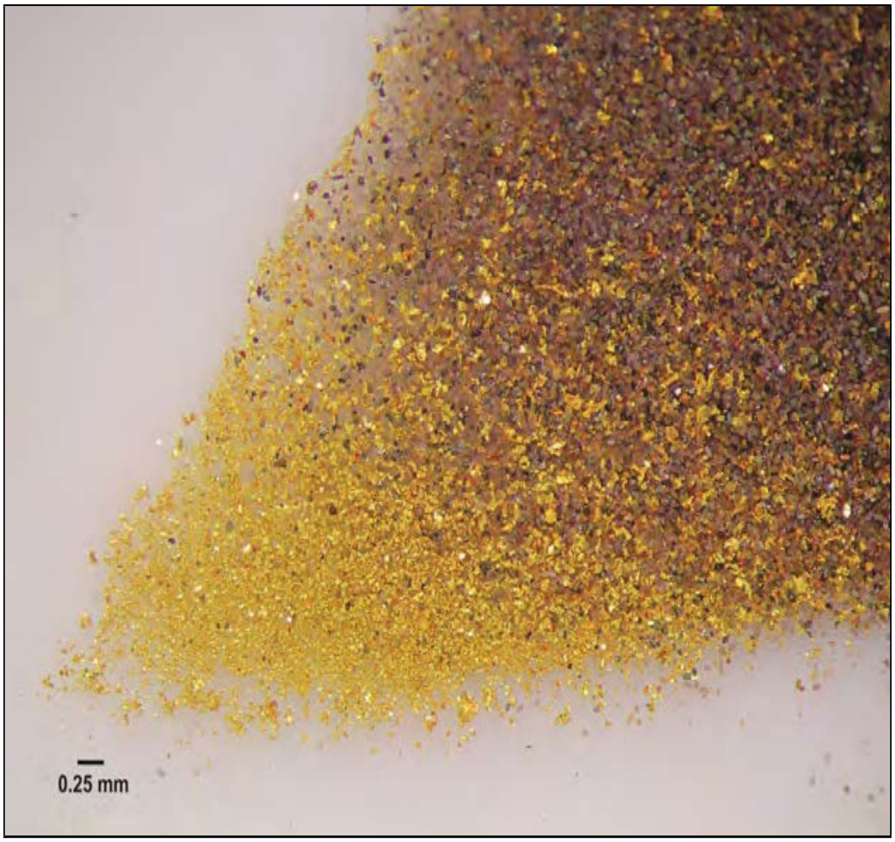

Figure 14: Gold grains from a panned concentrate of material overlying high-grade section, Trench TR18-001 (Photo: Aben)

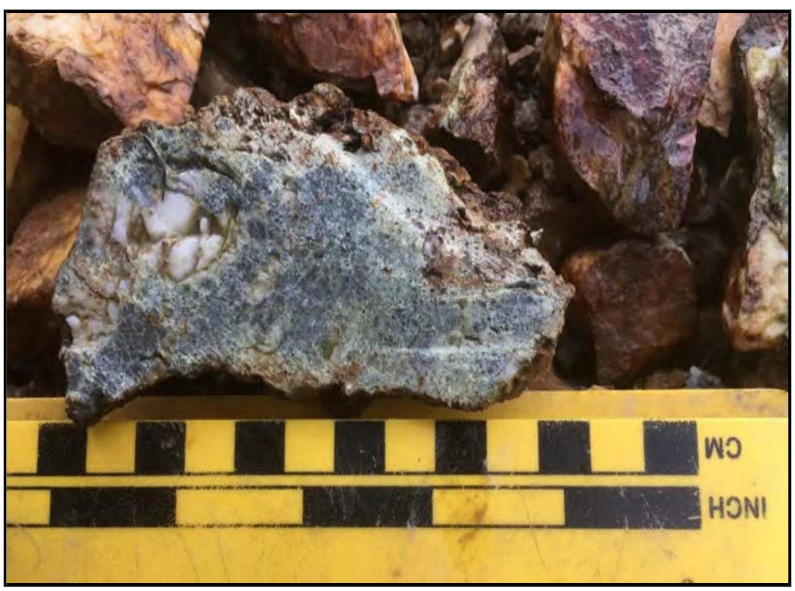

Figure 15: A portion of the high-grade interval in Trench TR18-001 (Photo: Aben)

Channel sampling within Trench TR18-002 returned a maximum value of 0.3 g/t Au across 1.0 m, although panning of overlying soil revealed visible gold. A grab sample of high-grade quartz vein float returned 2.5 g/t Au, inferred to have a proximal source.

Trench TR18-003 exposed the grit-phyllite contact, where both units revealed variably mineralized quartz-carbonate veins. A pyrite-arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein from 0.4 m to 0.6 m wide was exposed directly at the contact, forming part of a 1.0-metre sample grading 0.9 g/t Au. Shoulder samples along both vein margins returned 0.3 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 0.2 g/t Au over 1.0 m respectively. Three grab samples of angular mineralized quartz vein boulders from the grit-phyllite contact returned 7.3 g/t Au, 3.8 g/t Au and 4.7 g/t Au and have been inferred to be very close to source.

Trench TR18-004 intersected numerous fractured quartz-pyrite veins along the grit-phyllite contact, found to extend at an azimuth of about 100°, with a subvertical dip (Figure 16). Veins vary from 1 – 25 cm in width, with a vein density of up to 10 veins/metre. However, no significant gold values were returned.

Figure 16: Quartz-pyrite veining within Trench TR18-004 (Photo: Aben)

Trench TR18-005 revealed grey-green phyllite with sparse quartz veining, including one boudined quartz-chlorite vein varying in width from 20 to 30 cm. Several nearby quartz boulders with up to 0.1% arsenopyrite were also sampled. No significant gold values were returned. The hypothesis that the grit-phyllite contact provided a favourable environment for auriferous quartz vein emplacement was not supported by this trenching program.

9.6 2019 Exploration Program

This section is based on the report titled: "Technical Report for the Drilling, Geological and Geochemical Program, Justin Property", by K. Bates, 2020.

The 2019 exploration program had three main objectives: diamond-drill testing of the POW zone; Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling at the Lost Ace zone to test a potentially favourable lithologic contact for gold mineralization; and property-wide target generation by surficial geochemical surveys and prospecting. A total of 496 person-days with a crew of 6 to 18 people completed the program. The surface program included collection of 56 soil and 18 rock samples. The diamond drilling program comprised 4 diamond drill holes at the POW zone and 20 RAB holes at the Lost Ace zone. The drill programs are described in Section 10.3.

9.6.1 Soil Sampling

The 2019 soil sampling phase comprised 56 soil samples collected at 50-metre intervals along 2.7 line-km of surveying, targeting two magnetic anomalies about 825 m southeast of the Confluence zone (Figure 19). Samples were described as a mix of A, B and C soil horizons. The survey lines were completed along an east-facing slope near the Little Hyland Fault marking the contact between Yusezyu Formation and Gull Lake Formation sediments. Only one sample returned an anomalous value, of 42.4 ppb Au. One other sample returned an anomalous Bi value of 5.51 ppm. No other significant gold or pathfinder values were returned.

9.6.2 Rock Sampling

Rock sampling in 2019 comprised 2 samples from the north end of the 2019 soil lines southeast of the Confluence zone (Figure 19), 2 samples from the central property area near a sample returning 433 ppb Au (Figure 17), and 18 samples from the northwest corner of the property (Figure 18). One sample from the area southeast of the Confluence zone returned an anomalous arsenic value of 1,084 ppm As. In the central area, no significant metal values were returned although samples were “intensely oxidized”.

In the northwest corner, prospecting was designed to follow up on pyrite-arsenopyrite bearing veinlets discovered in 2018. All samples were of quartz-pebble conglomerate with variably mineralized quartz veinlets. Although one sample returned >10,000 ppm (1.0%) As, no other significant values were returned, and the program did not explain the source of gold grains identified from 2018 till sampling.

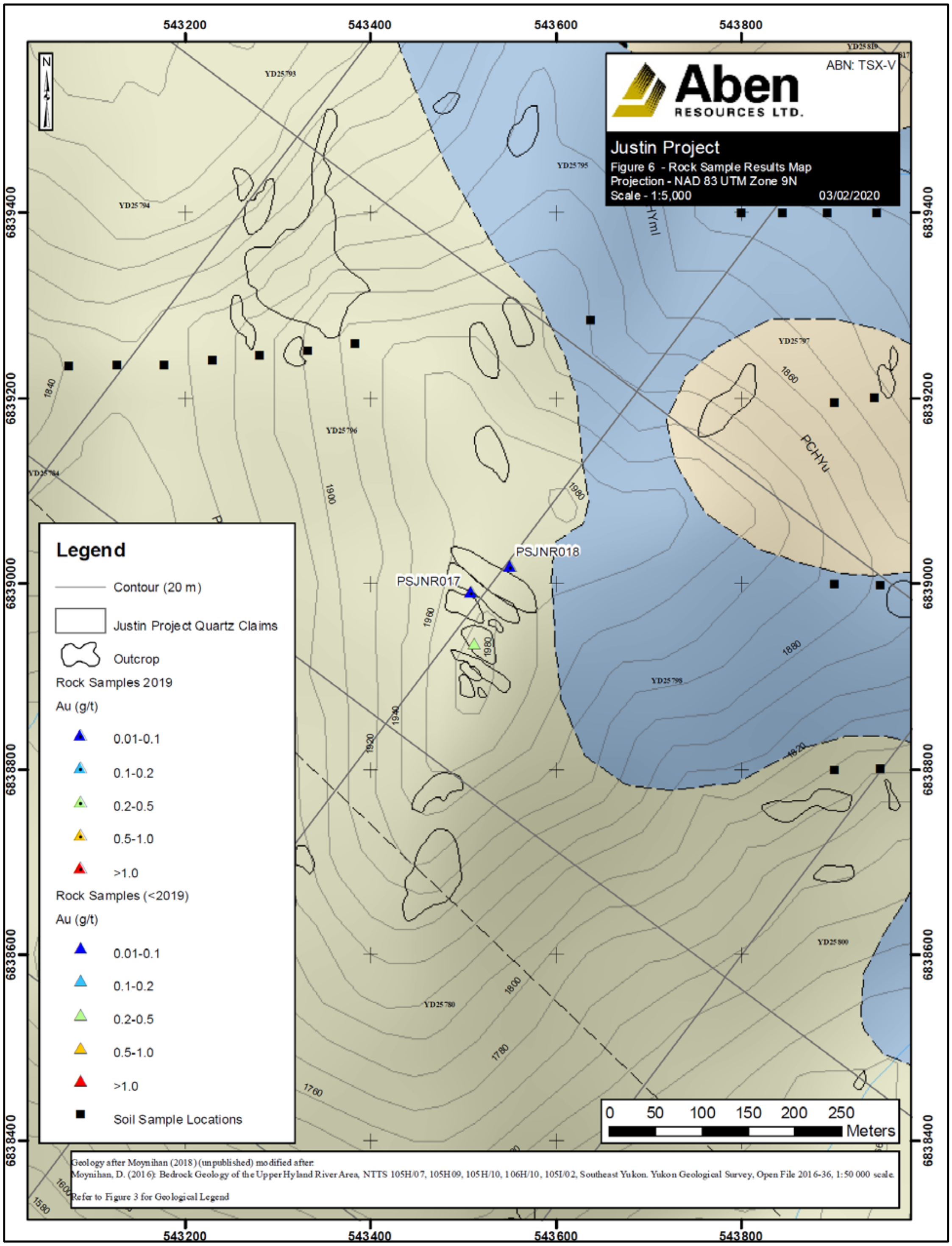

Figure 17: Rock sample locations and values, central Justin property area (Bates, 2020)

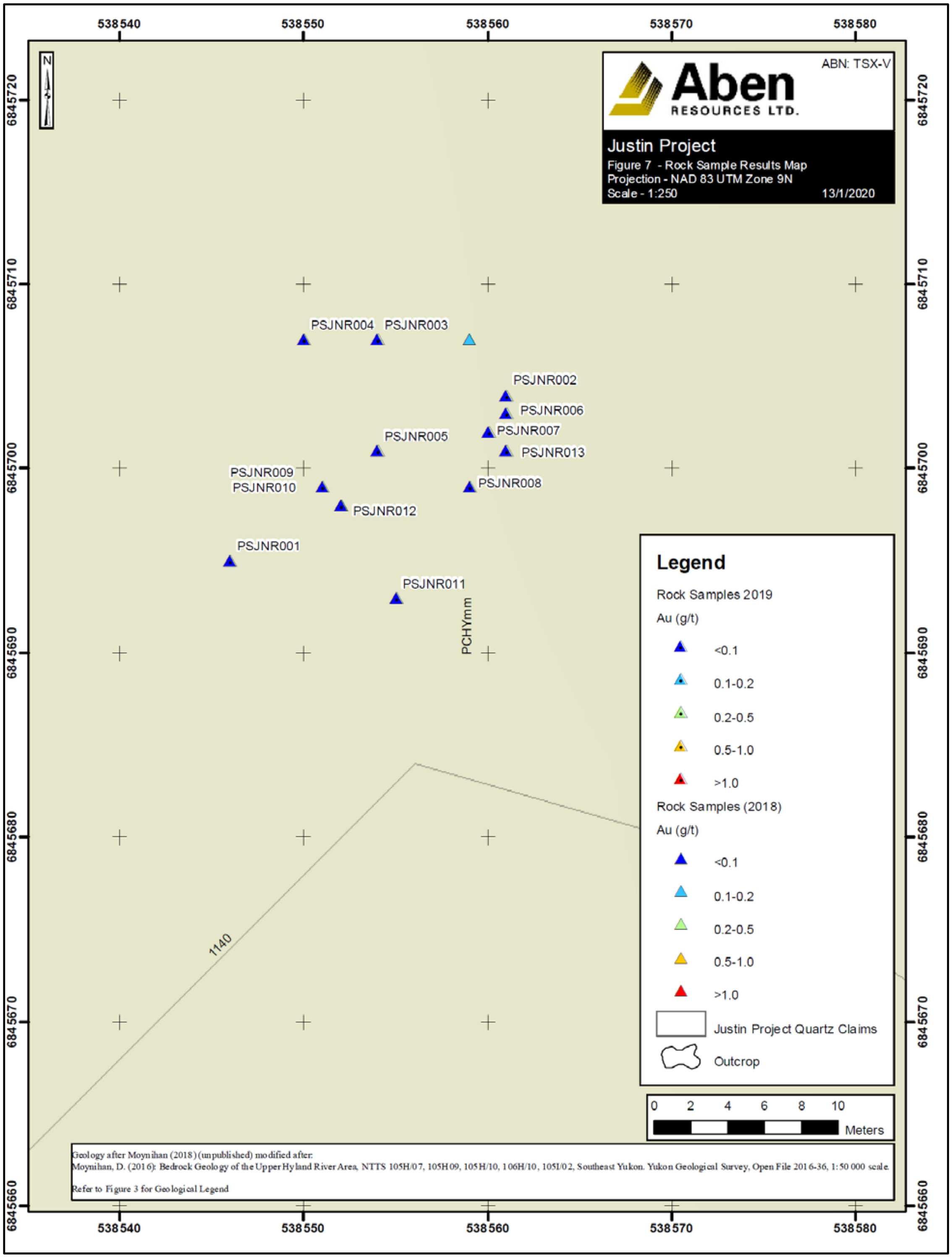

Figure 18: Rock sample locations and values, northwestern Justin property area (Bates, 2020)

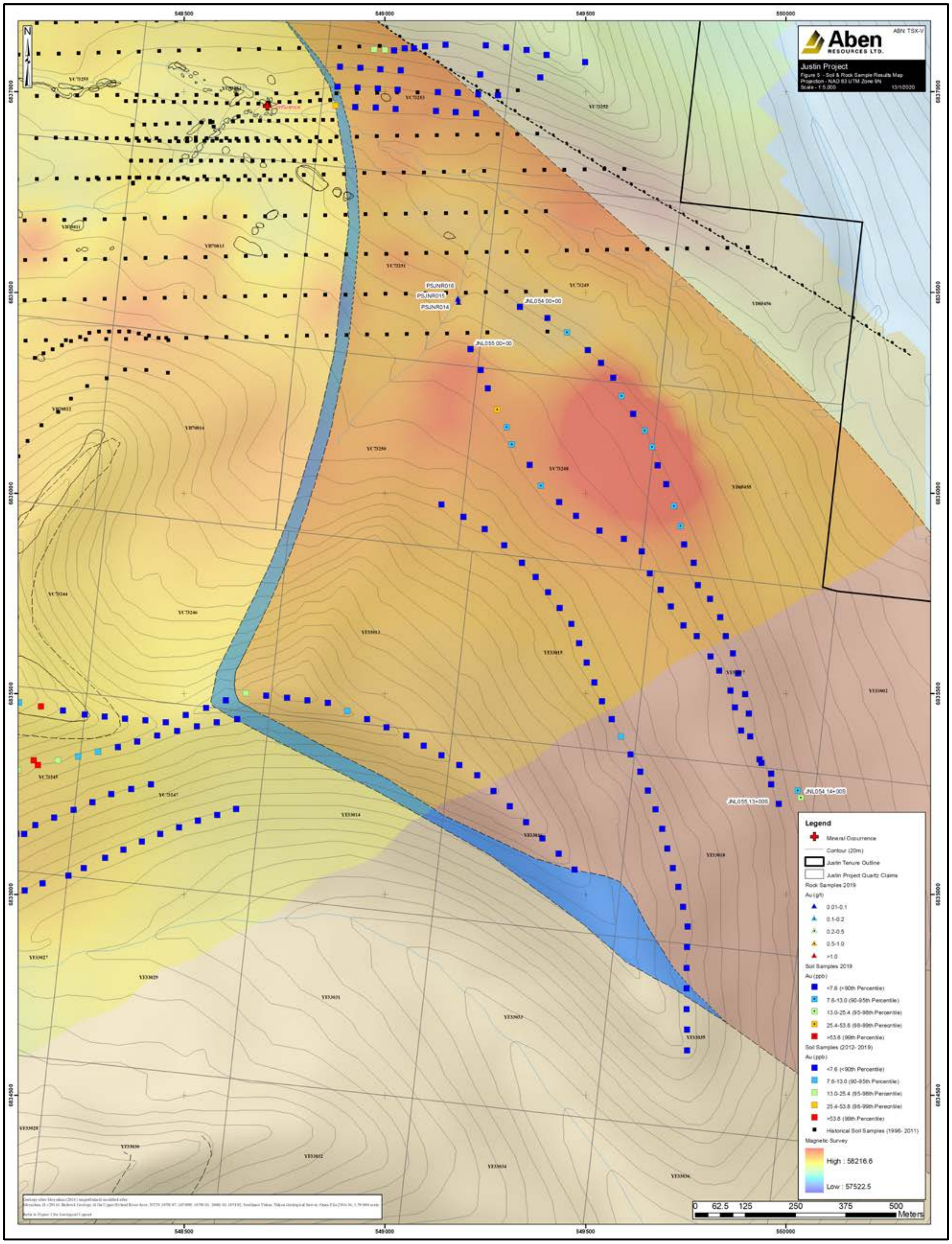

Figure 19: 2019 rock and soil geochemical values

9.7 2021 Property Visit

9.7.1 Core Resampling

The 2021 program comprised a one-day property visit to the camp, and included collection of six split or sawn diamond drill core samples for due-diligence re-analysis. All six were of intercepts returning anomalous gold values. Four samples were taken from DDH JN11009, one from JN19020 and one from JN19021. All holes re-sampled in 2021 targeted the POW zone; DDH JN11009 in 2011, and JN19020 and JN19021 in 2019. Also, a total of 16 RAB chip samples were selected for re-analysis, comprising five from JN19-022, five from JN19-028, two from JN19-029 and one each from JN19-026, JN19-030, JN19-032 and JN19-033. Table 2 lists collar co-ordinates, Ag and Au values from 2021 resampling.

Table 2: Drill collar data and Au, Ag 2021 resampling results, Core drilling

2021 Sample #	Hole #	Easting*	Northing*	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Ag ppm	Au ppm
V944301	JN11-009	546557	6839670	1450	159.05	159.55	3.0	21.6
V944302	JN11-009	546557	6839670	1450	162.20	163.00	0.4	1.825
V944303	JN11-009	546557	6839670	1450	185.05	186.00	0.2	3.98
V944304	JN11-009	546557	6839670	1450	202.80	203.85	1.3	11.7
V944305	JN19-020	546182	6839625	1444	178.33	179.46	1.4	11.70
V944306	JN19-021	546184	6839726	1436	253.00	253.84	3.9	2.54

UTM Datum: NAD 83

All core samples were comprised of roughly 50% of the remaining material, either split manually by hammer, or compiled by taking an even distribution of material throughout the interval. Sample V944301 is a quarter split of sample JN11009-129, extending from 159.05 m to 159.55 m (Figure 20). The sample returned a value of 21.6 g/t Au, compared to an original value of 9.77 g/t Au. The interval comprises a white quartz vein with <1% pyrite and trace molybdenite, massive towards its centre but increasingly fractured towards vein margins. The vein is hosted by strongly hematite-altered, limonitic and weakly ankeritic phyllite, with millimetre to centimetre-scale sheeted to irregular quartz veins.

Figure 20: Sample V944301: re-sample of JN11009-129, 159.05 - 159.55 m (3rd row from top, original: 9.77 g/t Au).

Sample V944302 is the quartered sample of original sample JN11009-133, extending from 162.20 m to 163.00 m (Figure 21). The sample returned a value of 1.825 g/t Au, compared to an original value of 3.48 g/t Au. The sample comprises sub-centimetre quartz veining within hematite-altered limonitic phyllite, with minor patchy magnetite, and trace pyrite and molybdenite in quartz veins. Minor patchy carbonate alteration and ankerite also occur. The alteration setting is an extension of that within sample V944301.

Figure 21: Sample V944302: re-sample of JN11009-133, 162.20m - 163.00m (2nd row from top, original: 3.48 g/t Au)

Sample V944303 is the quartered re-sample of original sample JN11009-157, extending from 185.05 m to 186.00 m (Figure 22). The interval graded 3.98 g/t Au, compared to an original value of 4.76 g/t Au. The interval comprises semi-massive magnetite skarn, with 30% magnetite in a green-black calc-silicate matrix including 5% white to grey quartz veins.

Figure 22: Sample V944303; re-sample of JN11009-157, 185.05 m - 186.00 m (3rd row from top, original: 4.76 g/t Au)

Sample V944304 is a quartered re-sample of sample JN11009-175, extending from 185.05 m to 186.00 m (Figure 23). The sample includes a 35-cm section of white quartz veining within calc-silicate altered phyllite with 2-3% magnetite, <1.0 % pyrrhotite and trace molybdenite in quartz veins. The sample returned a value of 11.7 g/t Au, compared to an original value of 12.45 g/t Au.

Figure 23: Sample V944304: re-sample of JN11009-175, from 202.80 m - 203.85 m (3rd row from top, original: 12.45 g/t Au)

Sample V944305 is a quartered re-sample of sample JN19-020, extending from 178.33 m to 179.46 m (Figure 24). The sample comprises strongly fractured to brecciated phyllite, with 7-8% sheeted sub-centimetre quartz veins and associated with moderate argillic and limonite alteration, localized Liesegang lines and 1-2% vein-hosted pyrite. The sample returned a value of 10.45 g/t Au, compared with an original value of 10.50 g/t Au.

Figure 24: Sample V944305: resample of JN19020-048, 178.33 - 179.46 m (Top and middle rows, original: 10.50 g/t Au)

Sample V944306 is a quartered re-sample of sample JN19021-045, extending from 253.00 m to 253.854 m (Figure 25). The sample comprises late brecciation of calc-silicate (skarn) altered phyllite, with a siliceous matrix including selective replacement of 15% - 20% pyrite. The sample includes 1 - 2% fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and one sub-centimetre scale massive chalcopyrite vein. The sample returned a value of 2.54 g/t Au, compared to an original value of 3.50 g/t Au.

Figure 25: Section of Sample V944306, re-sample of JN19021-045, 253.0 - 253.84m (original: 3.50 g/t Au)

9.7.2 RAB Chip Resampling

A total of 16 RAB chip samples were selected for re-analysis, comprising five from JN19-022, five from JN19-028, two from JN19-029 and one each from JN19-026, JN19-030, JN19-032 and JN19-033. Samples were taken from stockpiled "rejects" stored in secure facilities on site. Table 3 lists the results of 2021 resampling of RAB chips. Comparison of 2021 values with previous values for both core and RAB chips are shown in Section 12: Data Verification.

Table 3: Drill Collar Data and 2021 Au resampling values, RAB drilling

2021 Sample #	Hole #	Easting*	Northing*	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Au_ppm
JN19-022#014	JN19022	544739	6840681	1461	19.81	21.34	0.321
JN19-022#015	JN19022	544739	6840681	1461	21.34	22.86	0.0025
JN19-022#016	JN19022	544739	6840681	1461	22.86	24.38	0.625
JN19-022#017	JN19022	544739	6840681	1461	24.38	25.91	0.381
JN19-022#018	JN19022	544739	6840681	1461	25.91	27.43	0.102
JN19-028#013	JN19026	544739	6840680	1461	19.81	21.34	0.89
JN19-028#014	JN19028	544793	6840673	1450	18.29	19.81	0.367
JN19-028#015	JN19028	544793	6840673	1450	19.81	21.34	0.151
JN19-028#016	JN19028	544793	6840673	1450	21.34	22.86	0.172
JN19-028#017	JN19028	544793	6840673	1450	22.86	24.38	0.202
JN19-029#009	JN19028	544793	6840673	1450	24.38	25.91	0.174
JN19-029#010	JN19029	544793	6840673	1450	12.19	13.72	0.863
JN19-030#004	JN19029	544793	6840673	1450	13.72	15.24	0.106
JN19-026#014	JN19030	544816	6840668	1447	4.57	6.1	0.154
JN19-032#004	JN19032	544816	6840668	1447	4.57	6.1	0.142
JN19-033#004	JN19033	544867	6840653	1439	4.57	6.1	0.122

UTM Datum: NAD 83

10 DRILLING

10.1 2011 DRILLING PROGRAM

This section is based on the report titled "2011 Diamond Drilling, geological and Geochemical Report for the Justin Property" by McCuaig, 2012.

The 2011 diamond drilling program, comprising 2,020 m of NQ-sized core was completed by APEX Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC. A heli-portable "Hydrocore 2000 Drill" was utilized, supported by a Bell Long Ranger 3 helicopter operated by Fireweed Helicopters. Core logging and sampling was done at a base station at the Main Zone, where the core is still stored.

The 2020 diamond drilling program comprised 3 holes totaling 494.18 m at the Kangas zone, 3 holes totaling 520.28 m at the Main zone, 2 holes totalling 460.84 m at the Confluence zone, and 2 holes for 546.17 m at the POW zone. A total of 1,374 drill core samples were submitted to ALS Chemex for analysis. Table 4 lists the diamond drilling collar information for the program, and Figure 26 shows the collar locations.

Table 4: Diamond Drill Collar Information

Zone	Hole Number	Length(m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Accuracy(m)	Elevation(m)	Hole Status	Start Date	Finish Date
Kangas	JN11001	239.57	64°	-45°	547206	6838398	5	1732	COMPLETE	8/15/2011	8/21/2011
Kangas	JN11002	211.23	245°	-45°	547196	6838400	5	1732	ABANDONED	8/21/2011	8/24/2011
Kangas	JN11003	43.38	335°	-70°	547263	6838270	5	1750	ABANDONED	8/24/2011	8/26/2011

Main	JN11004	208.48	215°	-45°	547358	6837349	6	1545	COMPLETE	8/26/2011	8/28/2011
Main	JN11005	206.04	245°	-45°	547358	6837349	6	1545	COMPLETE	8/28/2011	8/30/2011
Main	JN11006	105.76	180°	-55°	547358	6837349	6	1545	COMPLETE	8/30/2011	9/1/2011
Confluence	JN11007	177.08	60°	-60°	548525	6836909	6	1440	ABANDONED	9/1/2011	9/4/2011
Confluence	JN11008	283.76	60°	-45°	548525	6836909	6	1440	COMPLETE	9/4/2011	9/7/2011
POW	JN11009	291.67	250°	-45°	546557	6839670	6	1450	COMPLETE	9/7/2011	9/11/2011
POW	JN11010	254.50	250°	-60°	546557	6839670	6	1450	COMPLETE	9/11/2011	9/14/2011

Table 5 below lists significant intercepts from the program. The original assessment report did not determine whether these represent true widths; therefore, true widths remain unknown.

Table 5: Significant intercepts, 2011 diamond drilling program, Justin property (McCuaig, 2012)

Drill Hole	Zone	From(m)	To(m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
JN11001	Kangas	11.69	13.26	1.57	0.25	6.9	0.26
JN11002	Kangas	25.00	26.00	1.00		31	
JN11003	Kangas	39.42	43.30	3.88	0.56	475*	1.00
including		41.23	43.30	2.07	0.67	3,830	1.88
also including		42.23	43.30	1.07	1.11	7,320	3.52
JN11004	Main	151.30	152.00	0.70	0.61		
JN11004		168.00	169.00	1.00	0.52		
JN11005	Main	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.71		0.21
JN11005		102.85	103.40	0.55	1.14		
JN11005		149.20	149.40	0.20	0.83		
JN11006	Main	9.70	11.85	2.15	0.65		
including		11.60	11.85	0.25	5.37	7	
JN11007	Confluence	166.60	176.00	9.40	0.76		
including		166.60	168.00	1.40	2.46	7	
JN11008	Confluence	53.20	58.80	5.60	0.76		
including		53.20	53.40	0.20	1.94		
JN11008		62.70	63.00	0.30	0.81	15	
JN11008		132.00	135.00	3.00	0.46		
JN11008		154.00	175.50	21.50	0.38		
including		154.00	158.60	4.60	1.15		
also including		154.00	155.58	1.58	2.53		
JN11008		253.00	253.90	0.90	0.64	19	
JN11009	POW	158.00	218.00	60.00	1.19		
JN11009		158.00	179.00	21.00	0.70		
including		158.00	163.00	5.00	1.79		

also including		159.05	159.55	0.50	9.77		
JN11009		184.00	205.00	21.00	2.47		
including		198.00	203.85	5.85	5.12		
also including		202.00	203.85	1.85	9.24		
JN11010	POW	44.40	47.00	2.60	0.38	11	
including		45.20	46.00	0.80	0.61	14	
JN11010		149.00	172.00	23.00	1.58	16	
including		158.00	169.30	11.30	2.70	29	
also including		167.00	169.30	2.30	3.73	59	
JN11010		176.65	178.00	1.35	0.43	6	
JN11010		194.00	206.00	12.00	0.44		
including		195.00	196.00	1.00	1.06		
and		199.00	206.00	7.00	0.52		

*Ag value is suspect

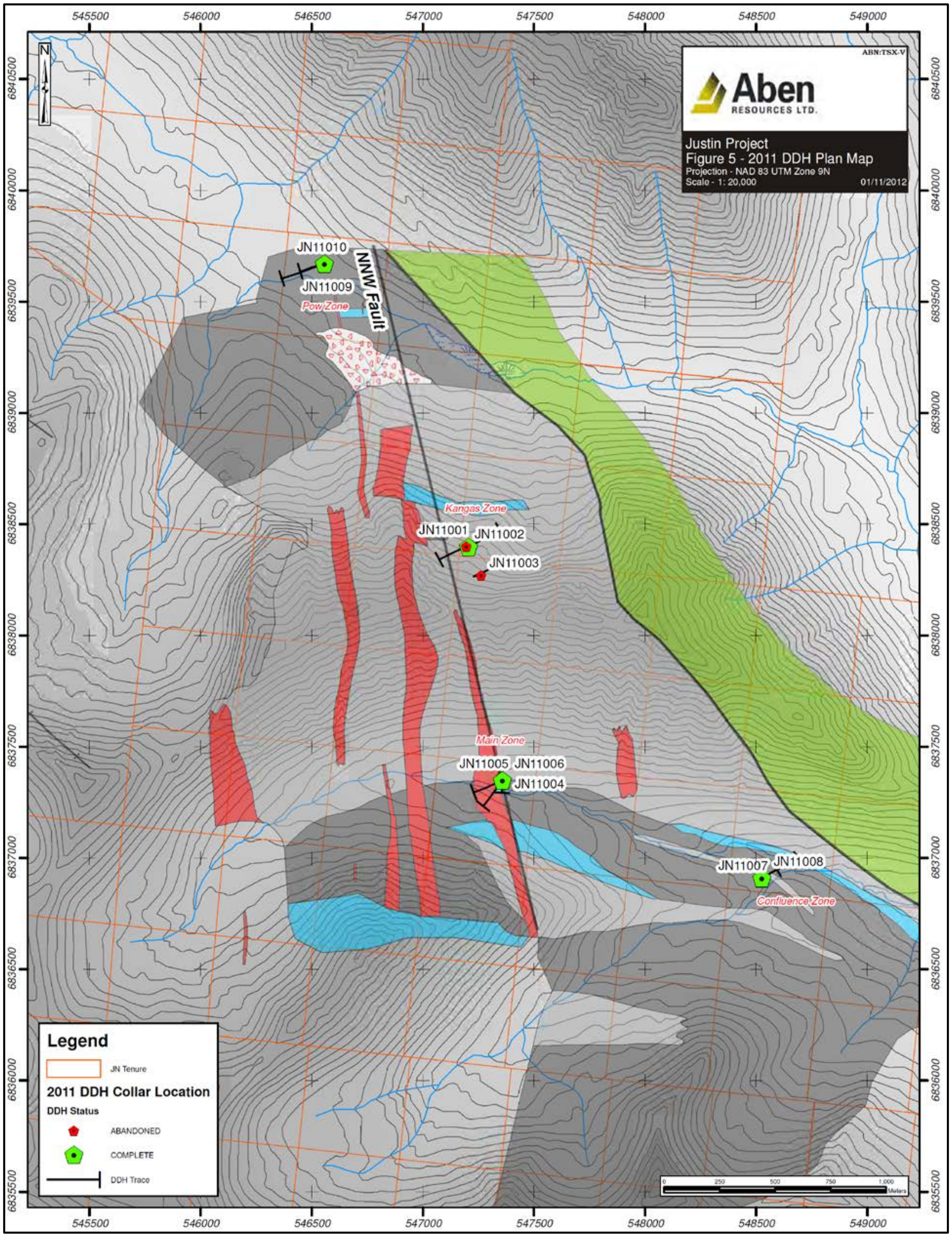

Figure 26: Collar locations, 2011 diamond drilling program (McCuaig, 2012)

10.1.1 Hole JN11001, Kangas Zone

Hole JN11001 was collared in the Kangas Zone, at an azimuth of 64°, inclination of -45°, with an end-of-hole (EOH) at 239.57 m (Figure 27). The hole was collared in fine grained calc-silicate-altered calcareous siltstone. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite mineralization occurs as discreet, discontinuous blebs throughout the calc-silicate skarn. The skarn-hosted mineralization returned weakly anomalous values, to a maximum of 0.25 g/t Au, 6.9 g/t Ag, and 0.26 % Cu over 1.57 m from 11.69 – 13.26 m (Table 5). Recoveries throughout the skarn interval were poor at < 50 %; the base of the interval is truncated by a strongly oxidized fault with a recovery of only 9 % over a 3.00-meter interval. Below the fault the lithology consists of a grey-beige, fine grained, thin to medium bedded siltstone, which extended to the end of the hole. No significant values were returned from below the fault.

10.1.2 Hole JN11002, Kangas Zone

Hole JN11002 was collared in the Kangas Zone, at an azimuth of 245°, inclination of -45°, and with an EOH of 211.23 m (Figure 27). Hole JN11002 was collared in the same fine grained calc-silicate-altered calcareous siltstone unit as hole JN11001. Trace to 0.5% disseminated pyrite occurs within calc-silicate altered siltstone, but did not return significant results. One 1.00 m sample, from 25.00 m - 26.00 m, returned 31 g/t Ag from strongly oxidized fault gouge material. The oxidized fault zone separates the calcareous siltstone unit from the underlying thin-medium bedded siltstone unit, similar to that occurring in hole JN11001. The siltstone unit extends to the end of the hole, and hosts widely spaced quartz-arsenopyrite veins and veinlets enveloped by weak to moderate argillic alteration. No significant results were returned from the underlying sandstone, including the quartz vein intervals. Two major faults were intersected, one from 49.00 m to 51.00 m, the other at the end of the hole at 211.23 meters, resulting in poor rock conditions and hole termination. These faults are characterized by a light-dark grey clay-rich gouge material.

10.1.3 Hole JN11003, Kangas Zone

Hole JN11003 was collared in the Kangas Zone, at an azimuth of 335°, inclination of -70° and terminated at 43.38 m (Figure 28). The hole was designed to determine whether the skarn-altered Hyland Group limestone member at the Main Zone extends at depth below the Kangas Zone. Hole JN11003 was collared in strongly oxidized, fine grained, thin bedded calcareous siltstone. Moderate to intense calc-silicate alteration occurs as fine grained actinolite and pervasive silicification. The hole intersected 1% to 5% fine grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite, within discreet quartz veins and disseminations within the altered sediments. Hole JN11003 was terminated at a depth of 43.38 m due to very poor ground conditions. Of particular significance is the discovery of a 1.07-metre intercept of high-grade Ag-Cu mineralization grading 7,320 g/t (235 oz/t) Ag, 1.11 g/t Au, and 3.52% Cu from 42.23 m to 43.30 m (Table 5). The interval comprises strongly fractured, silicified, oxidized and calc-silicate altered fine grained silty limestone. Very poor recoveries were returned, indicating the friable nature of the fault zone, and that the values may not necessarily be representative of true grades. Anomalous values of Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Sb, and W occur within a 7.0 m interval immediately overlying the high-grade mineralization.

10.1.4 Hole JN 11004

Hole JN11004 was collared in the Main Zone, at an azimuth of 215°, inclination of -45°, to an EOH of 208.48 meters (Figure 29). The Main Zone skarn is characterized by coarse grained pyroxene, quartz, and actinolite, hosting 0.1% fine grained disseminated chalcopyrite and up to 5.0% disseminated arsenopyrite. The interval from 10.34 m to 14.00 m returned 0.31% Cu. The skarn-altered limestone and underlying thin bedded siltstone comprise a true thickness of 5.19 m. An abrupt discordant contact separates the metasediments from a Tombstone-Tungsten suite porphyritic felsite dike, which extends to the end of the hole. The dyke is variable in composition, including sections of highly altered fine-grained felsite, quartz biotite monzonite, and mica-quartz-clay-chlorite altered quartz biotite monzonite. The dyke is cross-cut by 0.5 to 2.0-metre-wide vein and vein breccia systems consisting of 1 mm to 20 mm-thick quartz-calcite veins, containing trace to 5% fine to very fine-grained pyrite and trace to 0.5% very fine grained arsenopyrite mineralization. Anomalous Mo and W were returned from the quartz veins from 146.00 – 152.80 m, with values across this interval of 190 ppm Mo and 268 ppm W respectively. Anomalous gold values were returned from the following intervals: 373 ppb Au from 44.00 m - 45.00 m; 304 ppb Au from 103.60 m - 104.60 m; 611 ppb Au from 151.30 m - 152.00 m; 334 ppb Au from 166.00 m - 167.00 m; and 515 ppb Au from 168.00 m - 169.00 m. Drilling revealed that the porphyritic dike at the Main Zone is substantially thicker than the surface exposure, indicating it may arise from a large intrusive stock.

10.1.5 Hole JN 11005

Hole JN11005 was collared in the Main Zone, at an azimuth of 215°, inclination of -45°, to an EOH of 206.04 meters (Figure 30), and specifically targeted the strike extension of 2017 trench sampling returning 7.00 meters of 2.07 g/t Au with 1.47 g/t Ag and 0.06% Cu. The geologic setting of JN11005 was the same as that in JN11004. This hole was collared in skarn-altered limestone and calcareous siltstone measuring 6.21 meters in vertical thickness, overlying a sharp, discordant contact with the porphyritic dyke. Quartz-calcite veining, as described in JN11004, is also present in JN11005. Sample analysis returned Cu values to 0.10% from 17.00 m - 23.00 m, and results were of similar tenor to JN11004. Discreet zones of quartz vein breccia returned anomalous Au values associated with fine grained pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. Anomalous gold values were returned from the following intervals in JN11005: 1,135 ppb Au from 102.85 m - 103.40 m; 329 ppb Au from 144.45 m - 145.25 m; 330 ppb Au from 146.20 m - 146.50 m; and 832 ppb Au from 149.20 m -149.40 m.

10.1.6 Hole JN 11006

Hole JN11006 was collared in the Main Zone, at an azimuth of 180°, inclination of -50°, to an EOH of 105.76 meters (Figure 31). It was designed to test for skarn and vein-hosted mineralization returning 11.00 meters of 1.4 g/t Au, 3 g/t Ag, and 0.18% Cu from 2010 trenching, and to determine continuation of mineralization along strike to the north. JN11006 was collared in skarn displaying similar characteristics to intervals in holes JN11004 and JN11005. Drilling returned a maximum value of 5.37 g/t Au across 0.25 meters (Table 5), the highest from the 2011 Main Skarn drilling. Below the skarn-altered limestone, interbedded fine-medium grained silicified and locally chloritic siliciclastics extend to a depth of 60.00 m, where it intersected the porphyritic felsite dike and remained within this to the EOH. No significant results were returned from below the skarn-altered interval.

10.1.7 Hole JN 11007

Hole JN11007 was collared in the Confluence Zone, at an azimuth of 060°, inclination of -60°, and to an EOH of 177.08 m (Figure 32). This hole was designed to test the down-dip extension of vein-hosted mineralization from 1997 trench sampling grading 4.24 g/t Au over 4.50 m, as well 2010 sample values of 1.6 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag over 4.00 m. JN11007 was collared in Yusezyu Formation siltstone interbedded with quartz ± feldspar pebble conglomerate. A distinct structural unconformity occurs at 168.10 m where a thin bedded Rabbitkettle Formation limestone unit was intersected. The contact is a significant fault zone, interpreted to be part of the Little Hyland Fault zone. The limestone unit extended to the EOH.

Mineralization within JN11007 occurs in the chalcedonic veins and vein breccia systems. Moderate to intense silicification and lesser sericitization commonly envelops chalcedonic veining, particularly from

27.33 m - 33.06 m, and also vein breccia systems, particularly from 166.60 m - 177.00 m. Pyrite is the most common sulphide mineral, and galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite occur as a secondary phase associated with hydrofracturing and subsequent silica flooding, commonly enveloping fractured pyrite grains. The down-dip extension of Trench S97-3 was intersected at 50.00 m, where anomalous gold values were returned from chalcedonic veins hosted within an intensely silicified and clay-altered quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate bed. One sample returned a value of 400 ppb (0.40 g/t) Au over 1.00 meters (Table 5). The faulted vein breccia system from 166.60 m - 177.00 m returned 0.76 g/t Au across 10.40 m, including 1.40 meters of 2.46 g/t Au from 166.60 m - 168.00 m. Elevated values of As, Pb, and Sb occur within the anomalous Au interval. The hole was terminated due to very poor ground conditions associated with the faulted interval.

10.1.8 Hole JN 11008

Hole JN11008 was collared in the Confluence Zone, at an azimuth of 060°, inclination of -45°, and to an EOH of 283.76 meters, from the same collar location and azimuth as JN 11007 (Figure 32). Hole JN11008 repeated the sequence of stratigraphy observed within Hole JN11007, but with improved core recoveries and ground penetration. The Little Hyland Fault zone, a structural unconformity separating the Hyland and Rabbitkettle groups, was intersected at 166.00 m. A thick sequence of Rabbitkettle Formation light grey-black, thin and wavy bedded limestone, limestone intraclast breccia, and limestone conglomerate was intersected from 166.00 m to 255.10 m (Table 5). Siltstone and calcareous sandstone were intersected from 255.10 m - 283.76 m, also interpreted to be part of the Rabbitkettle Formation, as the contact is conformable to bedding. Again, moderate to intense silicification and clay alteration in the coarse-grained quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate beds is associated with chalcedonic veining and hydrothermal vein-breccia systems.

Alteration within the Rabbitkettle limestone member was restricted to the interval commencing at the fault contact to a depth of approximately 180.00 m. De-calcification and silicification are common through the fault contact interval. Fine grained Rabbitkettle siltstone is moderately to intensely argillically altered and silicified in zones of quartz-calcite stockwork veining. The sandstone member was partially de-calcified and silicified in intervals hosting quartz veining. Mineralization is structurally controlled, indicated by chalcedonic vein and hydrothermal vein-breccia systems exploiting lithologic contacts and fault-controlled vein-breccia systems.

The down dip intercept of Trench SN97-3 returned 5.60 meters grading 0.76 g/t Au from 53.20 m - 58.80 m (Table 5). The highest grades returned from JN11008 occur slightly above the structural unconformity occurring at 166.00 m. Vein-breccia zones returned 4.60 meters of 1.15 g/t Au from 154.0 m - 158.60 m, within a broad interval returning 21.50 metres grading 0.38 g/t Au from 154.00 m - 175.50 m. The anomalous interval spans the Little Hyland Fault zone, suggesting it is a partial control for auriferous hydrothermal fluid movement. This setting is consistent with the intersection from the base of hole JN11007.

10.1.9 Hole JN 11009

Hole JN11009 was collared in the POW Zone, at an azimuth of 250°, inclination of -45°, and to an EOH of 291.67 m (Figure 33). Hole JN11009 was drilled following discovery of two “new” mineral occurrences displaying favourable gold indicator minerals. Hole JN11009 was collared in a sequence of Hyland Group interbedded pebble conglomerate and fine-grained siltstone extending to 145.95 m. From 145.95 m - 239.85 m, a sequence of thin to thick bedded, intensely altered limestone unit was intersected, followed by interbedded and intensely altered fine grained siltstone and sandstone to the EOH at 291.67 m.

Hydrothermal alteration within JN11009 is strongly lithology-controlled, occurring as vein-halo envelopes, calc-silicate skarn, and as pervasive crystalline replacement associated with contact metasomatism.

Hydrothermal stockwork veining and vein-breccia systems are enveloped by pervasive silicification and argillic alteration. Silica, biotite, chlorite ± epidote ± white clay alteration is common within the pebble conglomerate, and occurs as matrix replacement. The pebble conglomerate matrix is also partially replaced by medium-coarse grained calc-silicate minerals such as pyroxene, epidote, and actinolite. Fine clastic strata generally do not display the same degree of silicification, but are locally pervasively altered to sericite and/or biotite. Limestone and calcareous sediments are pervasively altered to prograde exoskarn, comprising clinopyroxene, quartz, and hydrogrossular garnet. Retrograde skarn alteration, comprising fine grained actinolite, chlorite, epidote ± hematite, occurs in areas of brittle fracturing and quartz-calcite veining. A secondary phase of intense clay and limonite alteration overprints the calc-silicate skarn, associated with quartz stockwork veining and as an envelope with distinct solution-front boundaries. Below the well defined calc-silicate zone, skarn alteration intensity increases, with partial or complete recrystallization and sericitization of coarse-grained siliciclastic sediments. The increase in alteration intensity reflects the spatial proximity to the Justin stock.

Mineralization occurs in two distinct settings: 1) Structurally controlled vein and vein-breccia hosted pyrite + pyrrhotite ± unknown bismuth mineral ± chalcopyrite ± arsenopyrite ± molybdenite ± sphalerite ± galena ± scheelite ± jamesonite, and; 2) Lithologically controlled skarn - hosted magnetite ± pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite ± unknown bismuth mineral ± hematite ± pyrite. Highlights from stockwork veining include 1.79 g/t Au from 158.00 m - 163.00 m, including 0.50 metres of 9.77 g/t Au from 159.05 m - 159.55 m. Highlights from intervals of skarn/ replacement mineralization include 5.85 metres of 5.12 g/t Au from 198.00 m - 203.85 m. (Table 5). Gold values from vein hosted mineralization are strongly correlated with Bi, and moderately with Cu. Gold values returned from skarn hosted mineralization have a moderate correlation with both Bi and Cu. An interval grading 2.47 g/t Au from 184.00-205.00 meters is characterized by elevated values of Bi, Cu, Fe, Mo, and W. Skarn alteration is an important precursor for ground preparation for the structurally controlled stockwork veining.

10.1.10 Hole JN 11010

Hole JN11009 was collared in the POW Zone, at an azimuth of 250°, inclination of -60°, and to an EOH of 250.40 m, at the same collar location and azimuth as JN 11009 (Figure 33). The geological setting between JN11009 and JN11010 and surface mapping correlates very well. Major differences include:

1) the calc-silicate skarn interval has been overprinted by extensive hydrothermal potassic alteration associated with post-skarn quartz-calcite stockwork veining. Increased veining and alteration in JN11010 represent the intersection of a structurally controlled zone of hydrothermal fluid flow. This increase is interpreted to reflect the proximity to a property-scale NNW trending structural zone focusing hydrothermal fluids.

2) The intersection of a porphyritic felsite dike from 210.90-217.40 m.

3) The change in the geochemical signature of the mineralized quartz stock work system. In Hole JN11009, the mineralized vein interval from 158.00 m -163.00 m is characterized by Au associated with Bi, whereas in JN11010 the vein stockwork interval from 149.00 m -172.00 m is characterized by Au associated with Ag, As, Bi, and Sb. Another notable difference is that, in hole JN11010, replacement-style gold skarn mineralization has been leached from altered skarn. Hole JN11010 returned an intercept grading 0.44 g/t Au across 12.00 m from 194.00 m - 206.00 m (Table 5), interpreted to represent the auriferous skarn intercepted from 184.00 m - 205.00 m in hole JN11009.

4) Intense silicification and argillic alteration occurs from 217.40 m to the EOH at 254.50 m. Pebble conglomerate beds have been partially to completely replaced by crystalline silica and calc-silicate minerals, and feldspar clasts have been replaced by white clay.

Fine to medium grained molybdenite occurs as disseminations within the intensely altered sediments. The increase in alteration at depth, coupled with disseminated molybdenite within sediments and quartz veins, indicates hole JN11010 was drilled is in close proximity to the Justin stock.

An interval of anomalous tungsten mineralization from 195.00 m - 206.00 m returned a value of 702 ppm W, including 3.00 meters of 1,363 ppm W from 195.00-198.00 meters.

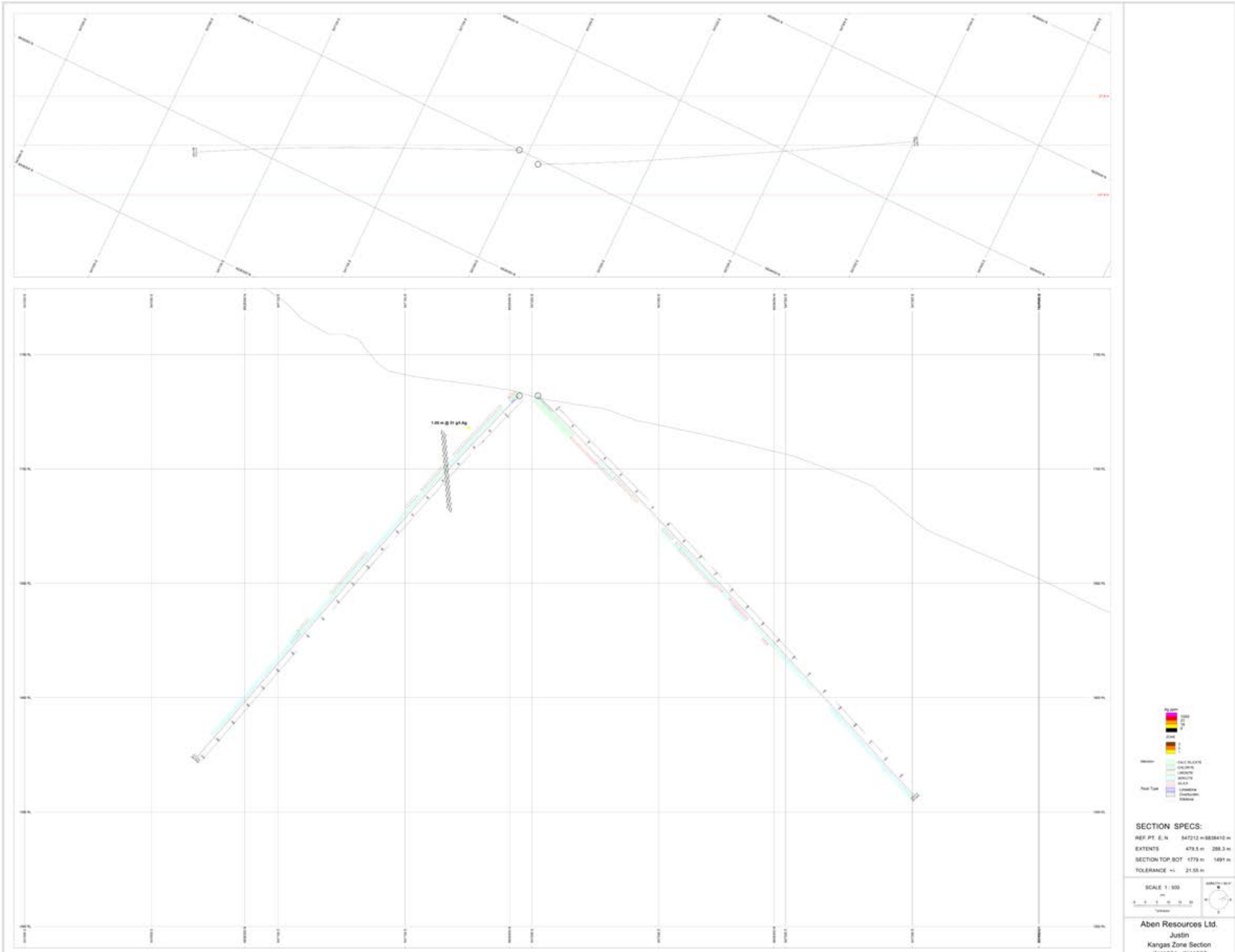

Figure 27: DDH JN11001, JN11002, Kangas Zone Section (McCuaig, 2012)

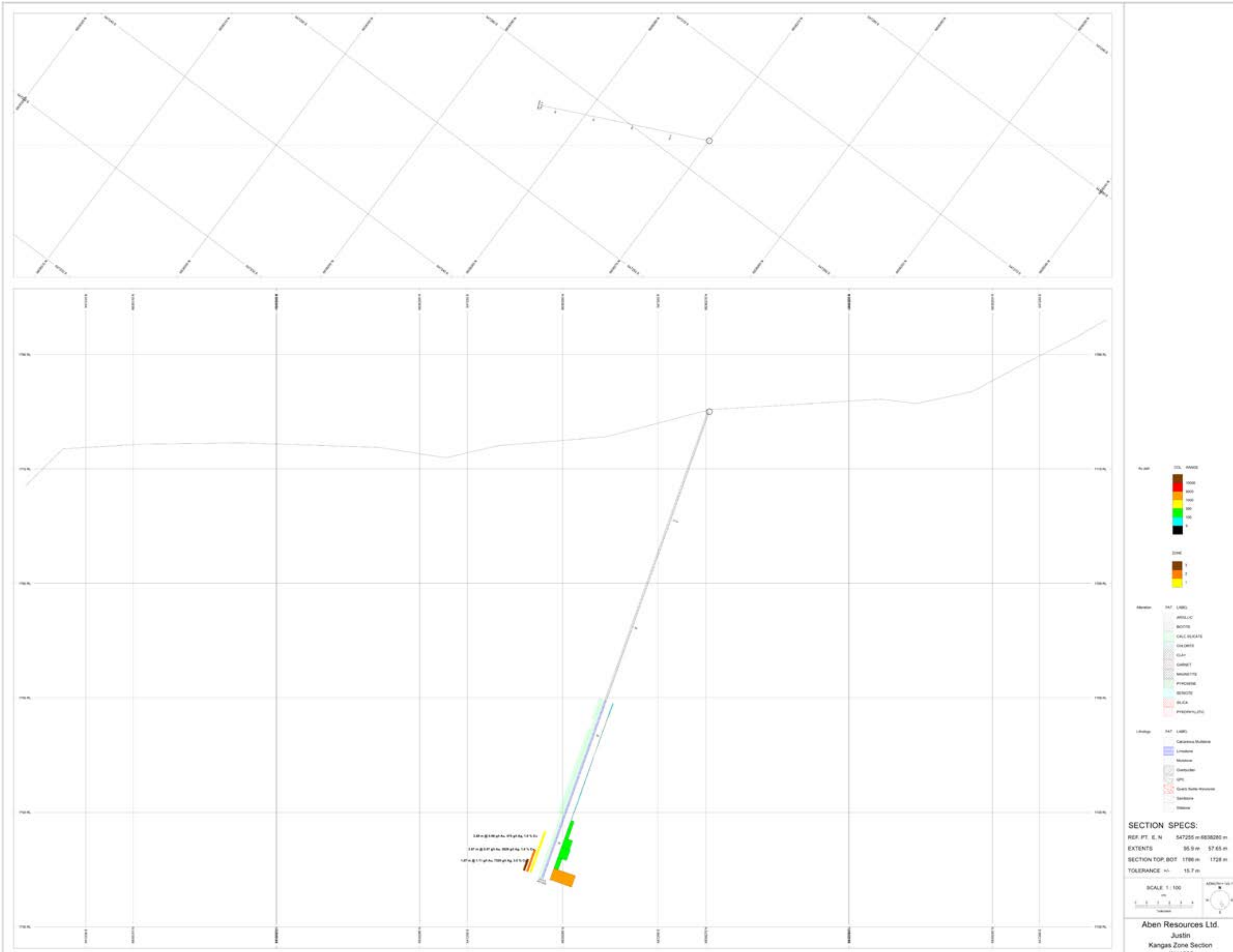

Figure 28: DDH JN11003, Kangas Section (McCuaig, 2012)

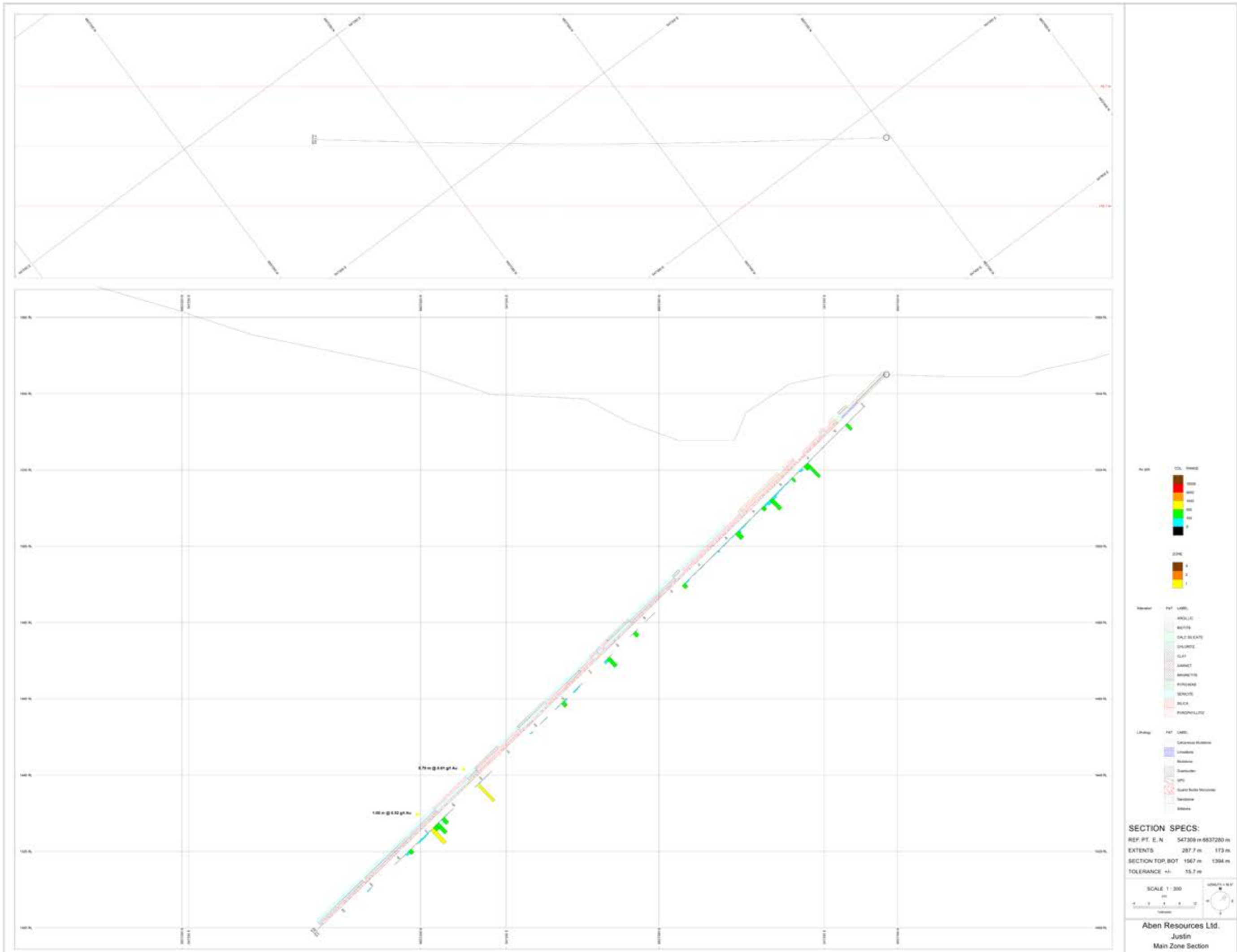

Figure 29: DDH JN11004, Main Zone section (McCuaig, 2012)

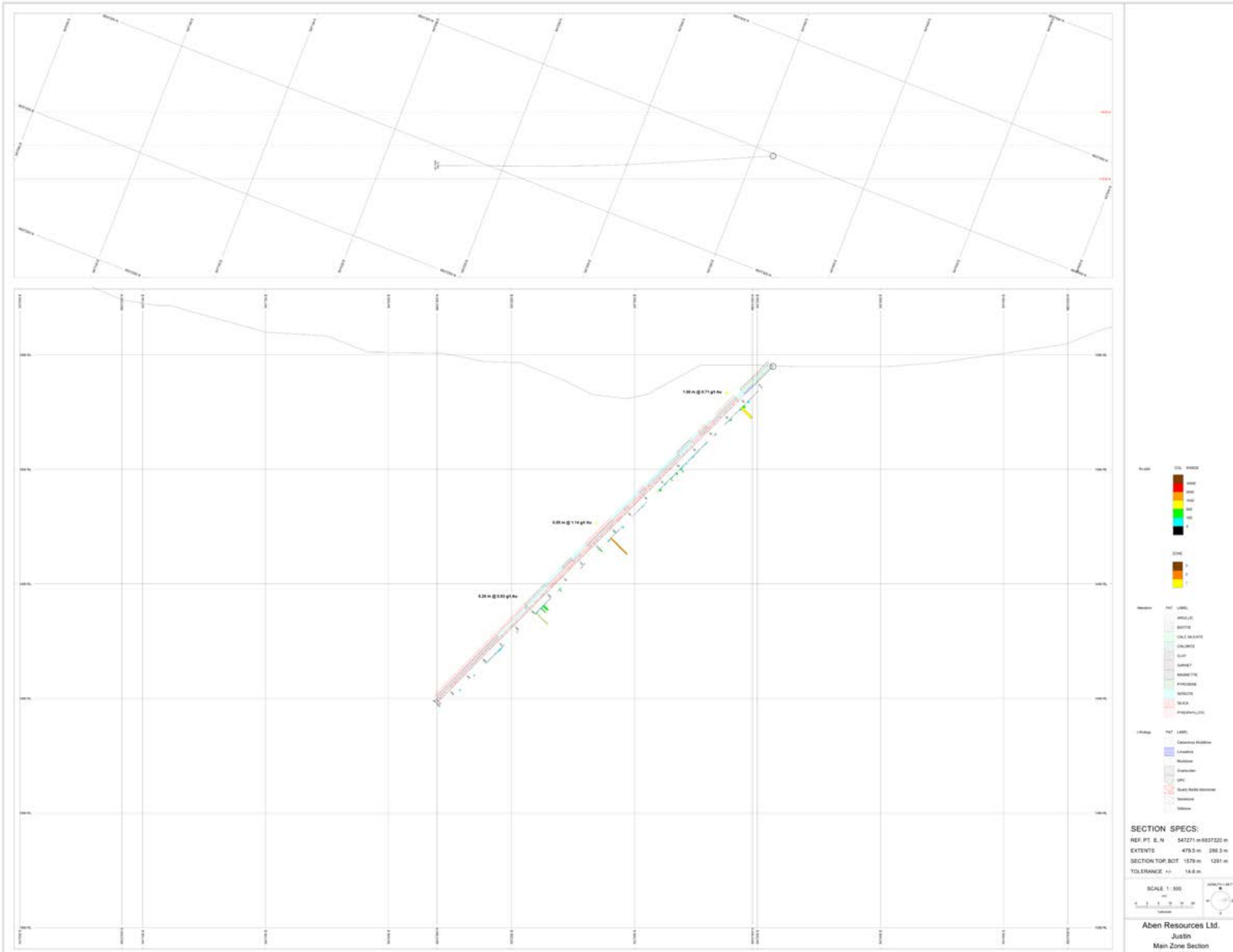

Figure 30: DDH JN11005, Main Zone section (McCuaig, 2012)

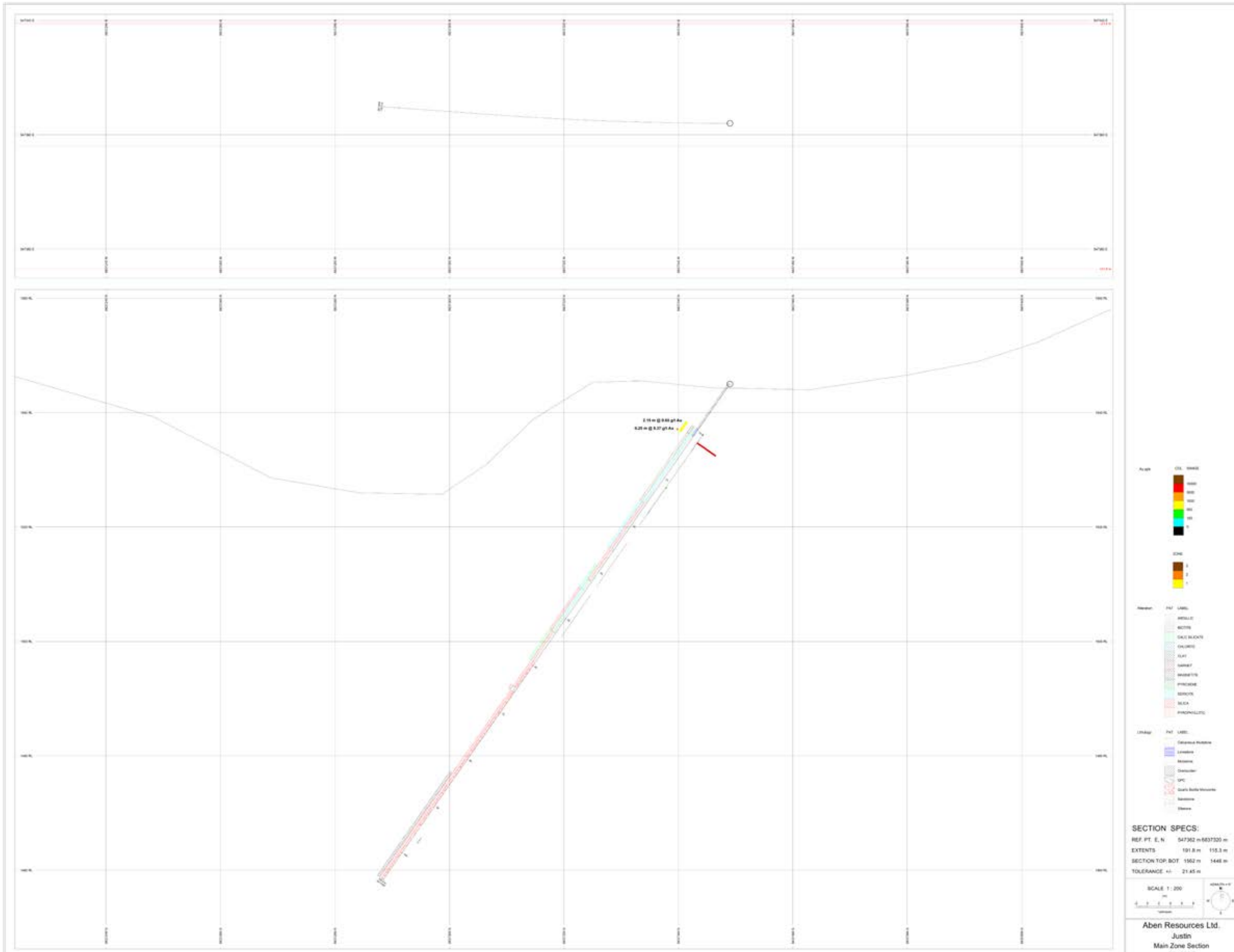

Figure 31: DDH JN11006, Main Zone section (McCuaig, 2012)

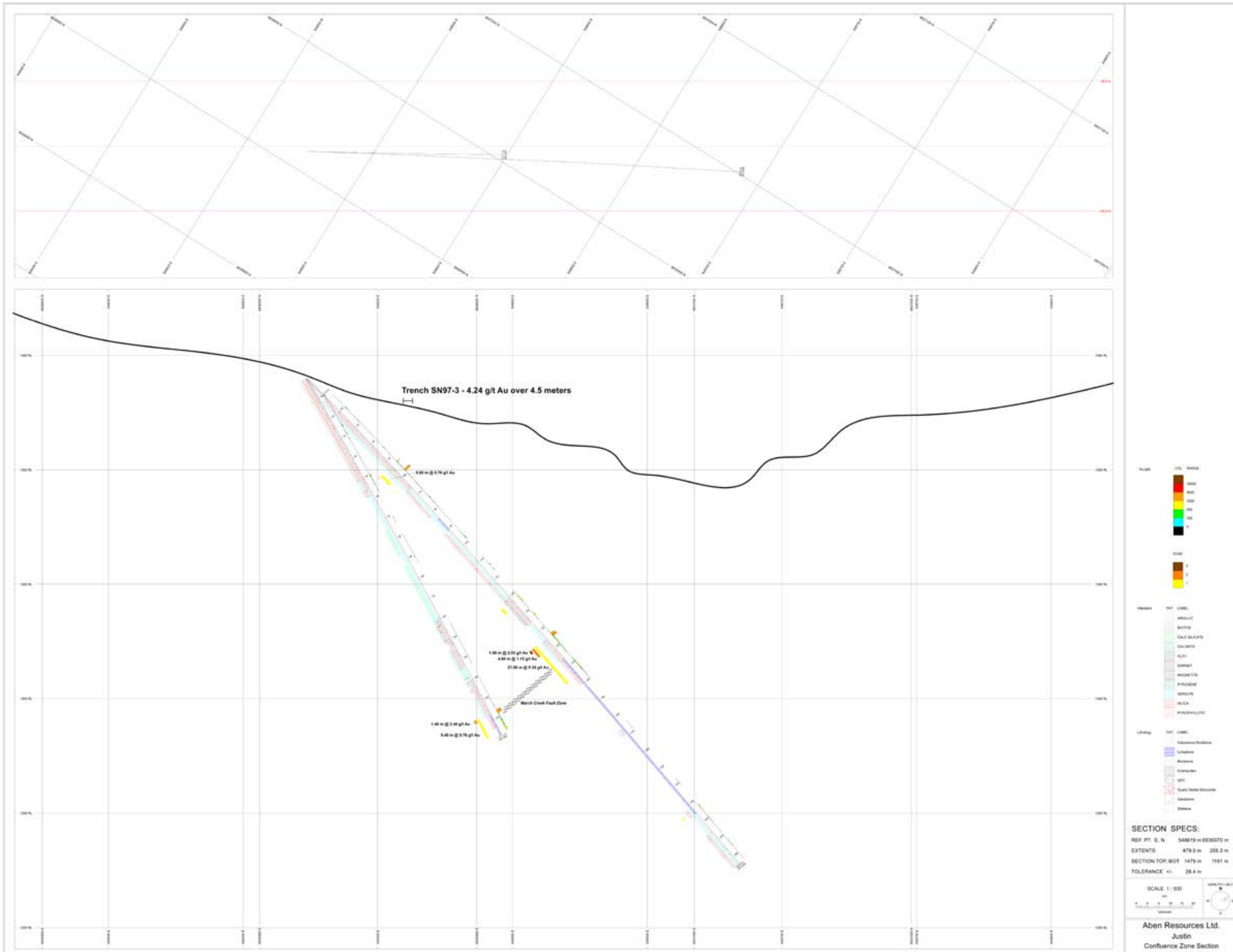

Figure 32: DDH JN11007, JN11008, Confluence Zone section (McCuaig, 2012)

Figure 33: DDH JN11009, JN11010, POW zone section (McCuaig, 2012)

10.2 2012 Drilling Program

This section is based on a report titled: "2012 Diamond Drilling, Geological, Geophysics and Geochemical Report for the Justin Property and the VF Property" by M. McCuaig.

In 2012, a total of 1,528 metres of NQ core and 466 metres of HQ core in 9 holes were drilled, all targeting the POW zone. Driftwood Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC conducted the drilling program, which was heli-supported by a Bell Long Ranger 3 or Long Ranger 4 helicopter operated by Fireweed Helicopters. Core was logged, sampled and stored at the base camp, which remains in place at Km 143 along the Nahanni Range Road (Highway 10). Table 6 contains drill hole collar information, and Figure 34 shows the 2012 and 2011 drill collar locations and surface projections.

Table 6: 2012 Diamond Drill Collar data (McCuaig, 2013)

Zone	Hole Number	Length(m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Accuracy(m)	Elevation(m)	Hole Status	Start Date	Finish Date
POW	JN12011	363.3	130	-45	546284	6839640	0.5	1438	COMPLETE	07/23/12	07/29/12
POW	JN12012	157.5	80	-45	546734	6839430	0.5	1430	COMPLETE	07/29/12	08/01/12
POW	JN12013	162.0	260	-45	546656	6839429	0.5	1435	COMPLETE	08/01/12	08/03/12
POW	JN12014	294.0	80	-50	546662	6839429	0.5	1434	COMPLETE	08/04/12	08/07/12
POW	JN12015	21.0	80	-45	546338	6839547	0.5	1438	ABANDONED	08/07/12	08/08/12
POW	JN12016	300.0	270	-46	546559	6839484	0.5	1432	COMPLETE	08/08/12	08/12/12
POW	JN12017	171.0	80	-60	546284	6839641	0.5	1439	ABANDONED	09/07/12	09/11/12
POW	JN12018	312.0	80	-53	546284	6839641	0.5	1439	COMPLETE	09/11/12	09/15/12
POW	JN12019	210.0	80	-55	546296	6839504	0.5	1465	COMPLETE	09/16/12	09/23/12

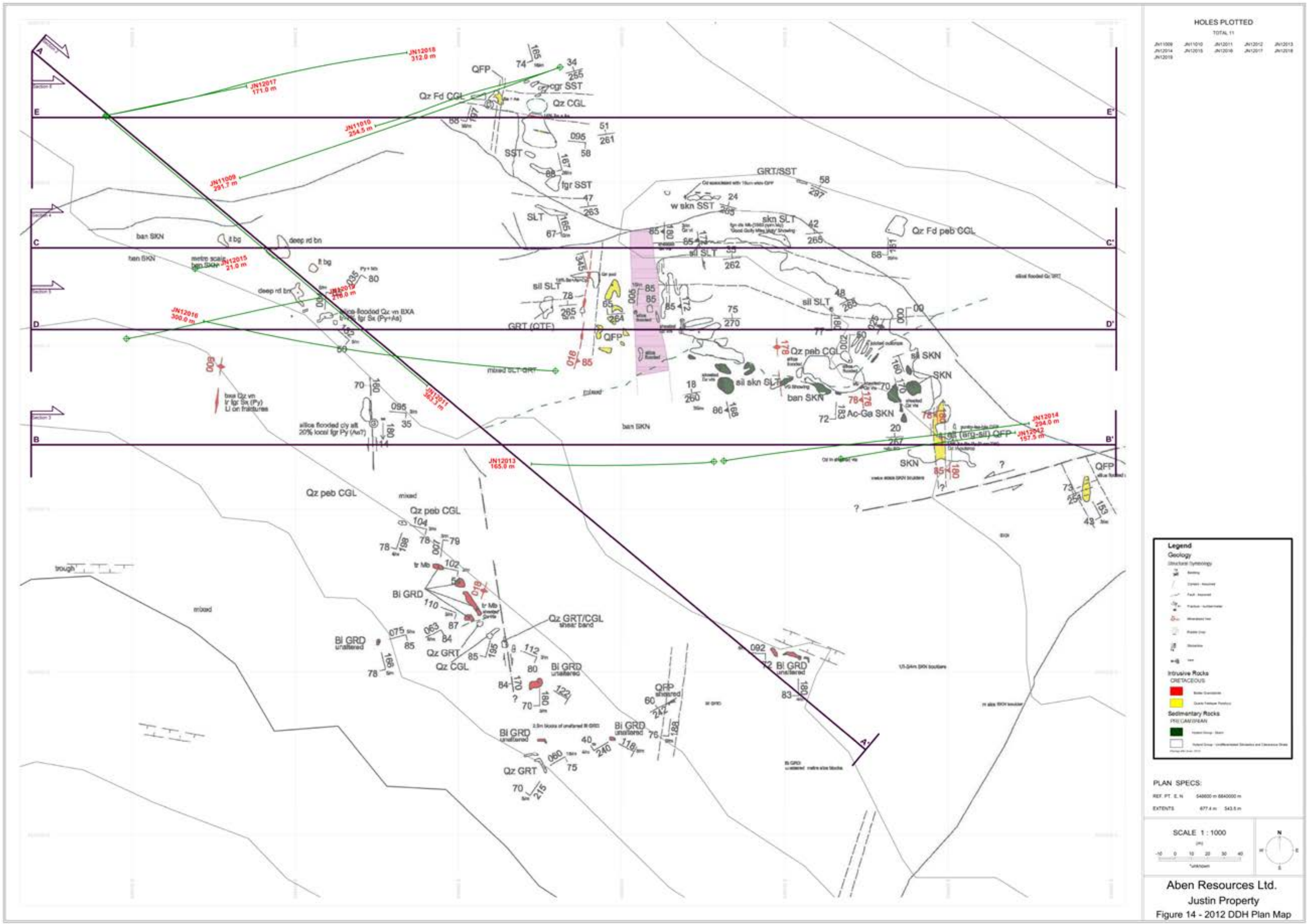

Figure 34: Drill collar locations and surface projections, 2012 program, Justin property (McCuaig, 2013)

Table 7 lists significant intercepts returned from the 2012 program. The original assessment report did not determine whether these represent true widths; therefore, true widths remain unknown.

Table 7: Significant drill intercepts, 2012 diamond drilling program (McCuaig, 2013)

Drill Hole	From(m)	To(m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
JN12011	131.6	178.0	**46.4**	***1.49***
Including	145.5	160.5	**15.0**	***3.08***
Also Including	147.5	156.7	**9.2**	***3.80***
JN12012	79.9	102.1	**22.2**	***0.26***
Including	83.3	91.1	**7.8**	***0.41***
JN12013	14.2	21.3	**7.1**	***0.67***
Including	17.0	18.2	**1.2**	***3.11***
And	26.6	34.0	**7.4**	***1.81***
Including	30.8	33.0	**2.2**	***4.42***
JN12014	41.5	43.3	**2.8**	***4.22***
And	217.0	224.5	**7.5**	***0.94***
JN12015	*No Significant Results*			
JN12016	98.0	99.0	**1.0**	***4.15***
And	102.0	107.3	**5.3**	***4.12***
Including	104.7	107.3	**2.6**	***8.20***
And	133.2	133.6	**0.4**	***4.46***
JN12017	*No Significant Results*			
JN12018	202.0	209.9	**7.9**	***0.39***
And	211.7	223.2	**11.5**	***1.38***
And	223.9	226.2	**2.3**	***1.62***
And	227.1	249.0	**21.9**	***1.06***
And	264.4	272.0	**7.6**	***0.49***
And	272.9	276.9	**4.0**	***1.38***
Including	272.9	273.2	**0.3**	***14.40***
JN12019	102.0	104.4	**2.4**	***2.44***
Including	102.0	102.6	**0.6**	***6.68***
And	175.5	177.8	**2.3**	***1.29***
And	208.5	210.0	**1.5**	***0.91***

Drill hole summaries are listed in the following section.

10.2.1 Hole JN12011

Hole JN12011 was drilled at an azimuth of 130°, inclination of -45°, and to a depth (EOH) of 363.3 m (Figures 35 and 37). Hole JN12011 was designed to test the strike extension of skarn and vein hosted mineralization which returned 60.0 metres grading 1.19 g/t Au in JN11009.

Interbedded siltstone, banded skarn, and quartz pebble conglomerate occur to a depth of 115.9 metres. The quartz pebble conglomerate displays strong hornfels alteration occurring as pervasive silicification and clay alteration of feldspar clasts. From 115.9 m to 193.8 m, calc-silicate skarn, massive sulphide-silica replacement, retrograde magnetite skarn and sheeted veins were intersected, returning auriferous intercepts including 1.49 g/t Au across 46.4 m from 131.6 m to 178.0 m (Table 7). This includes a 15.0-metre sub-interval from 145.5 m to 160.5 m grading 3.10 g/t Au. Despite complex mineralogy and overprinting relationships, a history of the evolution of the system has been determined. Originally, the entire interval comprised calc-silicate skarn hosting laminated and massive magnetite ± chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite ± gold. A second pulse of sulphur and silica-rich hydrothermal fluids overprinted the skarn assemblage, replacing the magnetite with pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± gold ± sulfosalts ± bismuthinite. At least two generations of quartz veining, one auriferous and one barren, post-date the skarn. Auriferous quartz veins occur as discreet millimetre-scale sheeted vein arrays within the skarn, and host bismuthinite, native bismuth, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and native gold. The final stage involved partial to pervasive iron-carbonate-clay retrograde alteration of the skarn, yielding a soft, friable, yellow-brown clay-rich rock. The soft nature of the retrograde skarn led to poor core recovery.

From 193.8 m to 226.5 m, intensely hornfelsed siltstone and quartz pebble conglomerate were intersected. This interval hosts sheeted quartz vein densities locally exceeding 20 veins per metre. The veins host anomalous Au values and highly anomalous W values. At 226.5 m, the hole intersected the Justin stock. This biotite granodioritic to monzonitic stock is light grey-white to black in colour, generally equigranular, and veined. Moderate to intense clay and sericite alteration occur as vein envelopes within the granodiorite. Where vein density increases to 3 to 5 veins per metre, alteration is pervasive. The sheeted quartz veins host pyrite, pyrrhotite, bismuthinite, native bismuth, molybdenite, and scheelite. Weakly anomalous gold values were returned from the sheeted veins within the intrusion. The hole was terminated within the granodiorite at a depth of 363.3 m, due to reduction of sheeted vein density and related alteration.

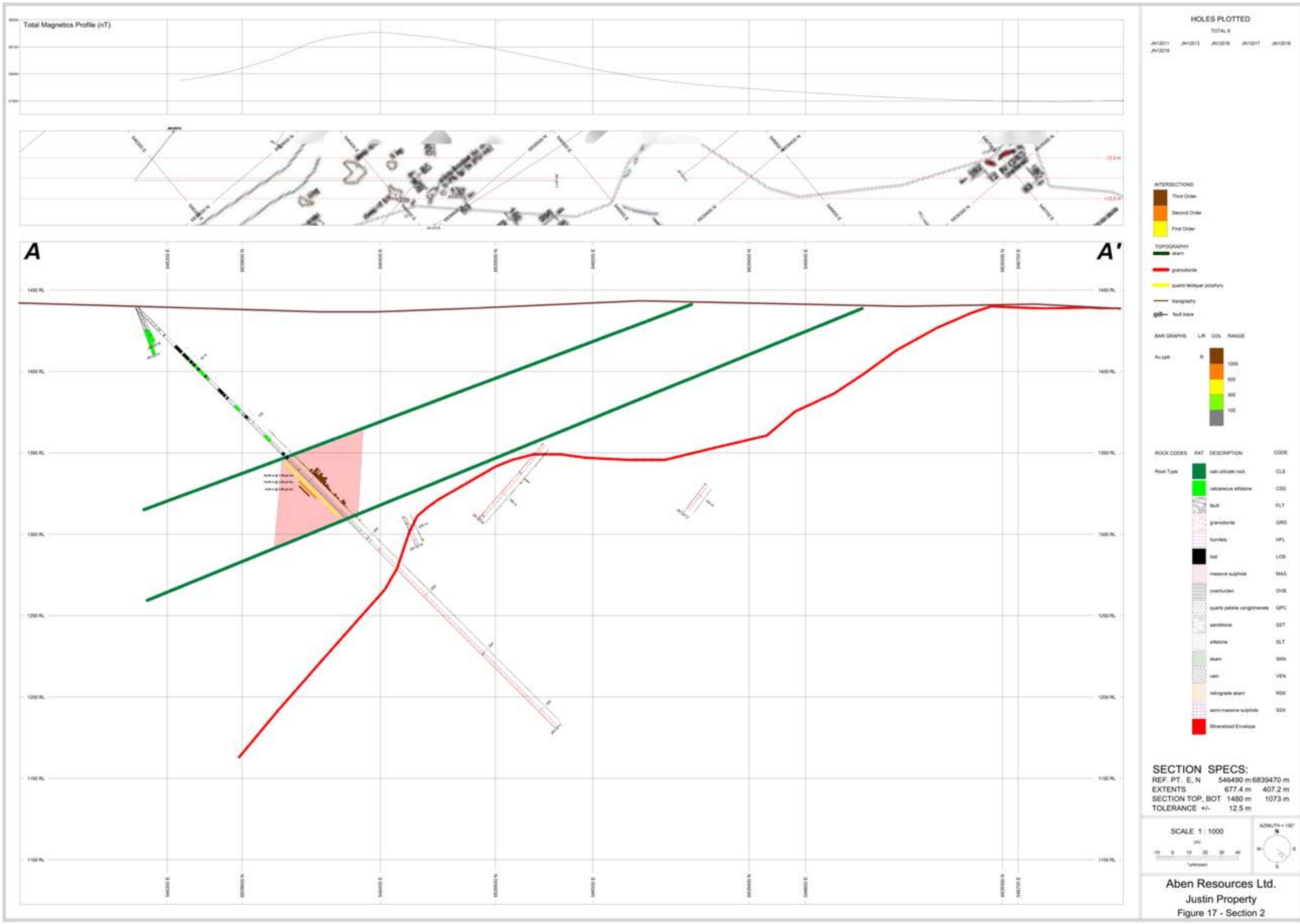

Figure 35: Section 2, 2012 diamond drilling program, Justin property (McCuaig, 2013)

10.2.2 Hole JN12012

Hole JN12012, drilled at an azimuth of 080º, inclination of -45º, and to a depth of 157.5 m (Figure 36), was designed to test for the down dip extension of the original POW showing. The hole was collared in calc-silicate skarn, extending to 102.1 m, where it lies in direct contact with the granodioritic Justin stock. Throughout this section, characteristics of both exoskarn and endoskarn occur, the latter as calc-silicate altered equigranular to quartz-feldspar porphyritic dykes and sills. A zone of sheeted quartz veining within the exoskarn extends from 79.9 m to 102.1 m, and returned 22.2 metres grading 0.26 g/t Au (Table 7), including a 7.8-metre sub-interval from 83.3 m - 91.1 m grading 0.41 g/t Au. Vein density through the interval ranged from 5 to 30 veins per metre. Tan-coloured intense retrograde alteration as described in JN12011 occurs throughout the sheeted vein interval. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, and scheelite occur within the sheeted veins. An array of barren quartz veins overprints the sheeted veins.

From 102.1 to 107.4 m, a strongly fractured quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke was intersected. This dyke hosts quartz veins, and shows weakly developed pyrite and scheelite mineralization. From 107.4 m to 108.2 m, a large, subvertical fault structure, one of the major N-S faults which comprise the Justin Fault system, was intersected. From 108.2 m to 157.5 m, an assemblage of interbedded siltstone, sandstone and black limestone was intersected. Hornfelsing decreases from the fault contact at 108.2 m and is not evident below 112.5 m. Bedding angles abruptly change on the eastern side of the fault, commonly at 10-20 degrees to core axis. No sheeted quartz veins or mineralization occur below 108.2 m. The fault at 107.4 m has resulted in an unknown amount of displacement, in turn juxtaposing the calc-silicate skarn and granodiorite stock to the west, with unaltered Hyland Group sediments to the east. The hole was terminated in unaltered equigranular grey quartz sandstone.

10.2.3 Hole JN12013:

Hole JN12013 was drilled at an azimuth of 260º, inclination of -45º, and to a depth of 62.0 metres, along the same section as holes JD12012 and JD12014 (Figure 36). The calc-silicate skarn was intersected from surface to a depth of 90.8 m, and is cross-cut by a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke from 70.9 m to 88.7 m. Sheeted veining and retrograde alteration of the skarn were intersected from 14.2 m to 27.8 m. The friable nature provided very difficult drilling conditions, and 7.4 metres of the interval were not recovered. The sheeted veins contain variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite, bismuthinite, chalcopyrite, and gold.

The hole returned two significant intersections: one of 7.1 m grading 0.67 g/t Au from 14.2 m to 21.3 m; the other of 7.4 m grading 1.81 g/t Au from 26.6 m to 34.0 m, including a 2.2-metre sub-interval grading 4.42 g/t Au from 30.8 m to 33.0 m (Table 7). The calc-silicate skarn is also host to disseminated scheelite, which returned anomalous values from the collar to a depth of 70.3 m. Seven assays returned tungsten values >1,000 ppm (0.1 % W) and 39 samples returned tungsten values >100 ppm through this interval. A 1.0 metre interval of endoskarn from 88.7 m to 89.7 m returned 6,880 ppm W. The skarn lies in lower contact with a quartz feldspar porphyry dyke which continues to a depth of 106.6 m. The dyke is white, with abundant clay along hairline fractures. Numerous quartz stockwork stringers cross-cut the dyke and contain molybdenite, bismuthinite, and native bismuth. The hole intersected the Justin stock, comprised of equigranular biotite granodiorite and porphyritic segregations of quartz monzonite, from 106.6 m to 162.0 m. Clay-altered fault zones were intersected from 133.9 m - 134.8 m, and from 149.6 m - 150.0 m. The fault orientations remain unclear at present. Sporadic concentrations of sheeted quartz veins with molybdenite, chalcopyrite, and rare bismuthinite occur within the stock. No significant gold values were returned from these veins. The hole was terminated within the granodiorite intrusion due to a decrease in sheeted vein density and alteration.

10.2.4 Hole JN12014

Hole JN12014 was drilled at an azimuth of 080°, inclination of -50°, and to a depth of 294.0 m (Figure 36), to test for the down dip extension of the sheeted vein array along the western margin of the Justin fault intersected in hole JN12012.

The hole was collared in the calc-silicate skarn which extended to a depth of 68.8 m. A sheeted vein interval from 41.5 m to 43.3 m returned 1.8 m grading 4.88 g/t Au (Table7). This interval is interpreted to be the down-dip extension of a grab sample of sheeted quartz vein material containing visible gold which returned a value of 3.66 g/t Au. As in JN12013, the calc-silicate skarn in JN12014 hosts anomalous W concentrations from the collar to the contact with the Justin stock at 72.2 m. A total of 43 samples from this interval returned values >100 ppm W, with one sample returning >1,000 ppm W. The Justin stock was intersected from 68.8 m to 217.0 m. The intrusion displays variable kaolinite alteration, with large euhedral quartz eyes. Both the kaolinite-altered and unaltered biotite granodiorite host sheeted quartz veins. From 184.4 m to 217.0 m, the hole intersected a zone of sheeted quartz veining correlating to the zone commencing at 80.6 m in JN12012. The sheeted quartz veins range in thickness from 1 to 300 mm, with densities ranging from 1 - 5 per metre. The veins contain pyrite, bismuthinite, scheelite and visible gold. A 40-cm wide quartz vein at 187.3 m to 187.7 m contained 3 specks of visible gold. Assays from the sheeted vein interval returned results including: 0.6 m grading 1.45 g/t Au, 0.3 m grading 1.68 g/t Au, and 0.3 m grading 4.45 g/t Au. An interval from 184.4 m to 196.9 m graded 0.40 g/t Au across 12.5 metres.

The granodiorite is abruptly truncated by the upper contact of the Justin fault at 217.0 m, below which lies a faulted block of retrograde, brecciated, tan-coloured skarn extends to 224.2 m. Where brecciated, the retrograde skarn hosts semi-massive pyritic cement from 30 – 40 cm thick, with trace bismuthinite, sulfosalts, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and gold. The interval returned 7.5 m grading 0.94 g/t Au, of which the lower 50 cm comprises a dark grey to black, sulphide-rich clay gouge, marking the lower contact of the fault. This retrograde skarn represents a fault block separating the granodiorite to the west from unaltered Hyland Group fine grained siliclastic and carbonate rocks to the east. Pierce points in the fault in holes JN12012 and JN12014 indicate that the Justin fault is steeply dipping to the east, although the amount of displacement is undetermined. The presence of sulphide-rich clay gouge indicates the fault was likely active post-mineralization.

From 224.2 m to 294.0 m, interbedded siltstone, laminated calcareous siltstone, black limestone and sandstone of the Hyland Group were intersected. The sediments are mainly unaltered, with only weak calc-silicate alteration of calcareous sediments. Bedding was measured at 10-20 degrees to core axis, and all of the units display both brittle and ductile deformation. Rare disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite occur from 259.7 m to 270.8 m. The hole was terminated within an unaltered, unmineralized massive gritty sandstone.

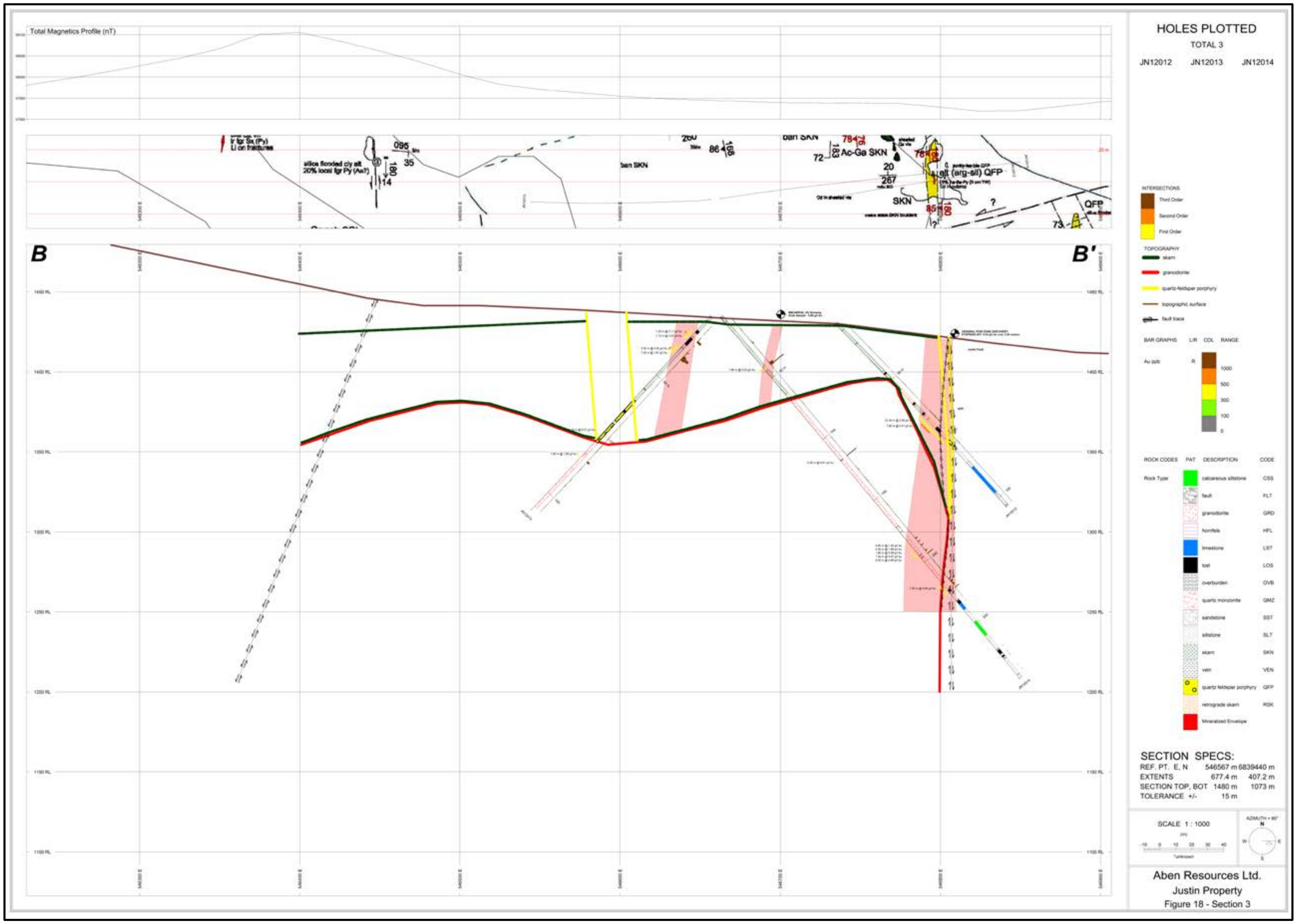

Figure 36: Section 3, 2012 diamond drilling program, Justin project (McCuaig, 2013)

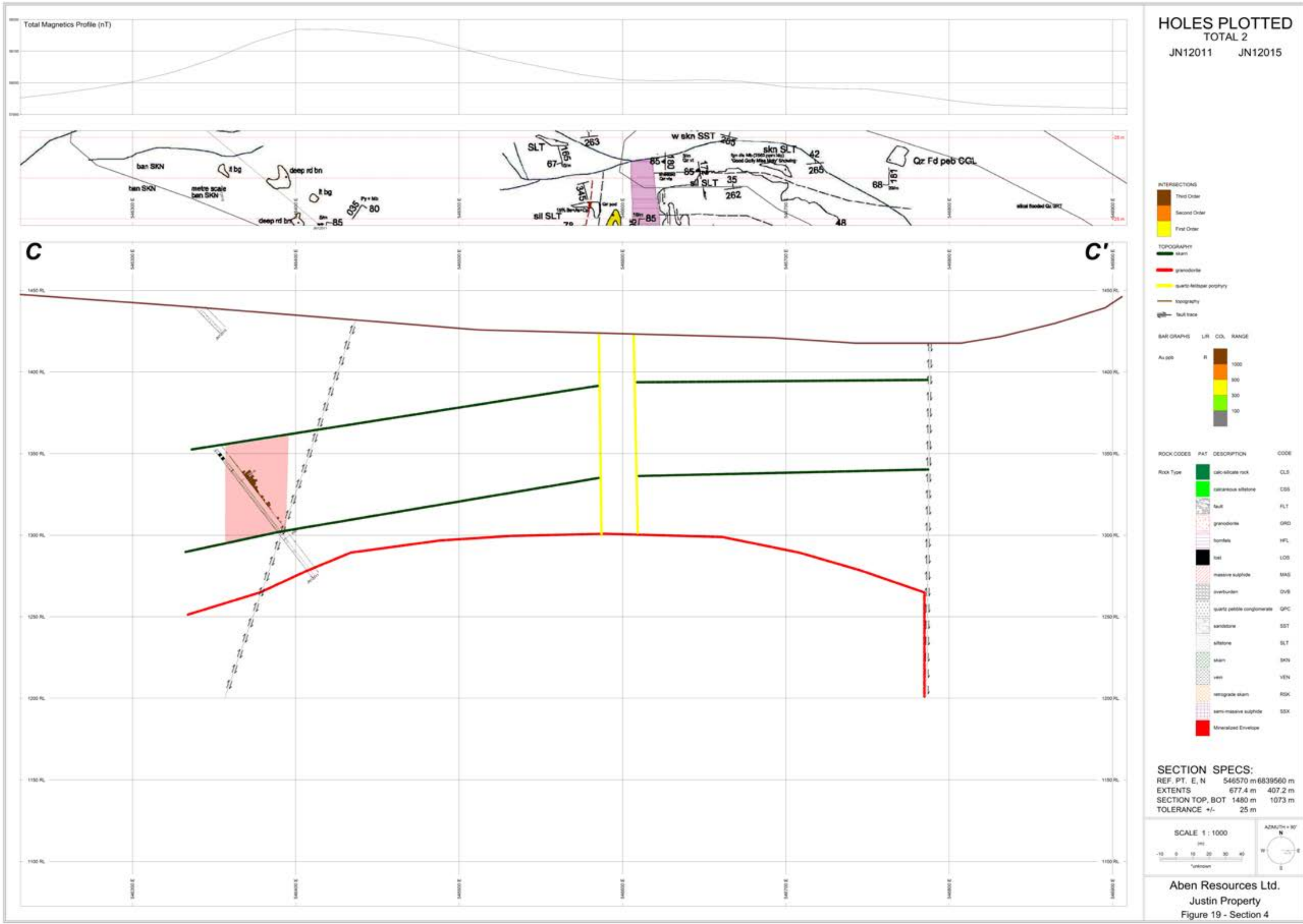

Figure 37: Section 4, 2012 diamond drilling project, Justin project (McCuaig, 2013)

10.2.5 Hole JN 12015

Hole JN12015 was drilled at an azimuth of 080º, inclination of -45º, and to a depth of 21.0 m, and was designed to test the strike extension of the massive sulphide skarn in JN12011. The hole was collared in hornfels comprised of quartz pebble conglomerate and siltstone which continued to a depth of 21.0 metres. Sulphide mineralization associated with silicification returned weakly anomalous gold values. The hole was abandoned at a depth of 21.0 m due to very poor ground conditions and excessive ground water. No significant Au values were returned.

10.2.6 Hole JN12016

Hole JN12016 was drilled at an azimuth of 270º, inclination of -46º, and to a depth of 300.0 m (Figure 38). It was designed to test for skarn-hosted mineralization south and up-dip of the zone intersected in holes JN11009, JN11010, and JN12011. The hole was collared in hornfelsed units comprised of quartz pebble conglomerate and siltstone which extended to a depth of 26.2 m. From 26.2 m to 50.6 m, calc-silicate exoskarn was intersected. Trace disseminated scheelite occurs within the skarn; four samples from the interval returned >100 ppm W.

From 50.6 m to 112.6 m, variably veined, tan coloured retrograde skarn was intersected, with the strongest vein development occurring at the base of the zone. Sheeted veins from 98.0 m to 107.3 m, hosting pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, and visible gold, returned a value of 2.88 g/t Au over 9.30 m, including 5.3 m grading 4.12 g/t Au from 102.0 m to 107.3 m (Table 7). A 0.8 metre sample from 104.7 m to 105.5 m contained two specks of visible gold and returned a value of 21.20 g/t Au. The contact between the retrograde skarn and underlying hornfels occurs at 112.6 m. The hornfels zone extends to 118.4 m and is cut by abundant milky white quartz and calcite veins, which returned weakly anomalous gold values. The hornfels surrounds the Justin stock, which was intersected at a depth of 118.4 m. The stock, a variably clay altered granodiorite, extends to the EOH at 300.0 m. Quartz stockwork and sheeted veining occur within the granodiorite, as well as 10 - 30 cm thick intervals of brecciation. Breccia zones are infilled by fine grained brownish black biotite and trace black aphanitic tourmaline. Pyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, bismuthinite, scheelite, sulfosalts and gold occur in trace amounts within the sheeted quartz veins. Weakly anomalous gold values are concentrated within the upper 20 metres of the Justin intrusion. Hole JN12016 was terminated in unaltered biotite granodiorite at a depth of 300.0 m.

10.2.7 Hole JN12019

Hole JN12019 was drilled at an azimuth of 080º, inclination of -55º, and to a depth of 210.0 m, along the same section as hole JN12016 (Figure 38). Hole JN12019 was designed to test the potential extent of the POW zone skarn 50 metres south of JN12011. The hole intersected boulder-rich overburden from the collar to 39.5 m, where it entered hornfelsed quartz pebble conglomerate and siltstone bedrock to 73.9 m, followed by heterolithic breccia with a graphite and pyrite-rich matrix to 95.4 m. The breccia is light grey to black in colour, with sub-rounded to angular framework clasts ranging in size from 2 mm up to 100 mm. This is a similar fabric to brecciation associated with turbidite flows elsewhere in the Selwyn Basin. The graphitic matrix may be the source of the very large EM conductor detected by the 2010 airborne geophysical survey. At 95.4 m, the targeted calc-silicate skarn was intersected, extending to a depth of 198.3 m. From 95.4 m to 118.8 m, the skarn is unusually garnet-rich and has undergone extensive oxidation, likely from interaction with meteoric waters. One auriferous interval within the oxidized zone returned 2.40 m grading 2.44 g/t Au, including 0.60 metres grading 6.68 g/t Au from 102.0 m to 102.6 m (Table 7), occurring with fine grained bands of magnetite, coarse grained garnet, and epidote. Below the oxidized garnet rich zone, the skarn grades into more typical dark green calc-silicate skarn, which has undergone partial retrograde alteration.

Difficult drilling conditions at 156.0 m resulted in reduction to NQ size coring gear. Mineralization within the skarn was constrained to the vein-hosted type. Several zones of quartz ± polymetallic veining occur within the prograde skarn, but returned only weakly anomalous gold values. The unusual garnet concentration in the upper area of the skarn indicate contact metamorphic temperatures may have been higher near the Justin stock. Therefore, this portion of the skarn may have been outside the favourable temperature regime for significant gold precipitation. The base of the skarn is in direct contact with the Justin stock. The granodiorite stock was intersected at a depth of 198.3 m, although the hole extended along the granodiorite/hornfels contact to a depth of 210.0 m. Sheeted quartz veining occurs in the granodiorite, skarn, and hornfels zones, and contains pyrite ± bismuthinite ± chalcopyrite ± scheelite ± gold. Of significance is the high tungsten values returned from the interval, including 927 ppm W from 186.0 m to 202.5 m averaged 927 ppm W with a 0.5-metre sub-interval from 197.8 m to 198.3 m returning 9,520 ppm W. Of particular interest is the final sample from 208.5 m to 210.0 m containing sheeted quartz veins which returned 0.91 g/t Au. This sample was interpreted to potentially represent the upper limit of another gold zone. Assay results from JN12011 and JN12016 indicate that gold grades in the immediate area of hole JN12019 dissipate rapidly at depth within the granodiorite.

10.2.8 Hole JN12017

Hole JN12017 was drilled at an azimuth of 080°, inclination of -60°, and to a depth of 171.0 m (Figure 39). This hole was designed to test potential for skarn mineralization 50 metres north of holes JN11009 and JN11010. The hole intersected a thick sequence of interbedded siltstone, calcareous siltstone, banded skarn, quartz pebble conglomerate, and hornfels. A granodiorite dyke cross-cuts one of the banded skarn units from 71.0 m to 77.4 m, and a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke cross-cuts the sediments from 79.4 m to 88.5 m. The hole encountered very difficult drilling conditions at 171.0 m where it was terminated. No significant Au values were returned.

10.2.9 Hole JN12018

Hole JN12018 was drilled as a "twin" to JN12017, from the same collar at an azimuth of 080°, inclination of -53°, and to a depth of 312.0 m (Figure 39). The hole intersected a thick sequence of interbedded siltstone, calcareous siltstone, banded skarn, quartz pebble conglomerate, and hornfels to a depth of 188.4 m. A swarm of quartz-feldspar porphyry and granodiorite dykes cross-cuts both skarn and banded skarn units from 51.5 m to 73.9 m. This suite of intrusive rocks marks the westernmost extent of the dykes in the POW zone. Highly anomalous Mo values were returned from skarn adjacent to the dyke swarm, returning assays up to 3,610 ppm Mo from 66.0 m to 66.4 m.

The primary calc-silicate skarn target was intercepted from 188.4 m to 286.8 m. As in JN12011, the skarn hosts several styles of mineralization and related alteration generated through at least three pulses of hydrothermal activity. The first stage of mineralization comprises magnetite ± pyrrhotite ± bismuthinite ± gold replacement of the garnet skarn along bedding planes and as massive replacements. The second stage occurred as silica flooding overprinting the skarn, where magnetite is partially to completely replaced by pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± bismuthinite ± gold ± sulfosalts. The most consistent gold grades occur with this second stage of mineralization. Gold mineralization is cryptic where sulphide replacement is not evident. Potential indicators for cryptic gold are: pervasive silicification, chloritic alteration envelopes of garnet, and trace amounts of very fine grained, fracture-controlled bismuthinite. The third stage comprises sheeted vein development, with millimetre-scale vein densities up to 50 veins per metre. These veins contain pyrite ± pyrrhotite ± bismuthinite ± chalcopyrite ± scheelite ± molybdenite ± gold. Much of the skarn has undergone retrograde alteration.

The skarn horizon returned significant Au and Cu values and indicates the POW zone extends 50 metres to the north. An uncut gold grade across the 88.5-metre interval graded 0.73 g/t Au, including 11.5 m grading 1.38 g/t Au from 211.7 m to 233.2 m, and 21.9 m grading 1.06 g/t Au from 227.1 m - 249.0 m (Table 7). A 2.6-metre interval from 229.1 m to 231.7 m returned 0.79 g/t Au and 1.88% Cu, including 0.9 m grading 1.18 g/t Au and 3.56% Cu. These higher Cu values may represent a zonation within the metallogenic system. A quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke cross-cuts the skarn from 262.6 m to 264.4 m. The porphyry dyke is in turn cross-cut by auriferous sheeted quartz veins, providing some degree of time constraint on dyke versus sheeted veining emplacement. Hornfelsed quartz pebble conglomerate and siltstone were intersected below the skarn, extending to 312.0 m, where the hole was terminated. Strong silicification of the quartz pebble conglomerate indicates that the hornfelsed sediments are proximal to the Justin stock.

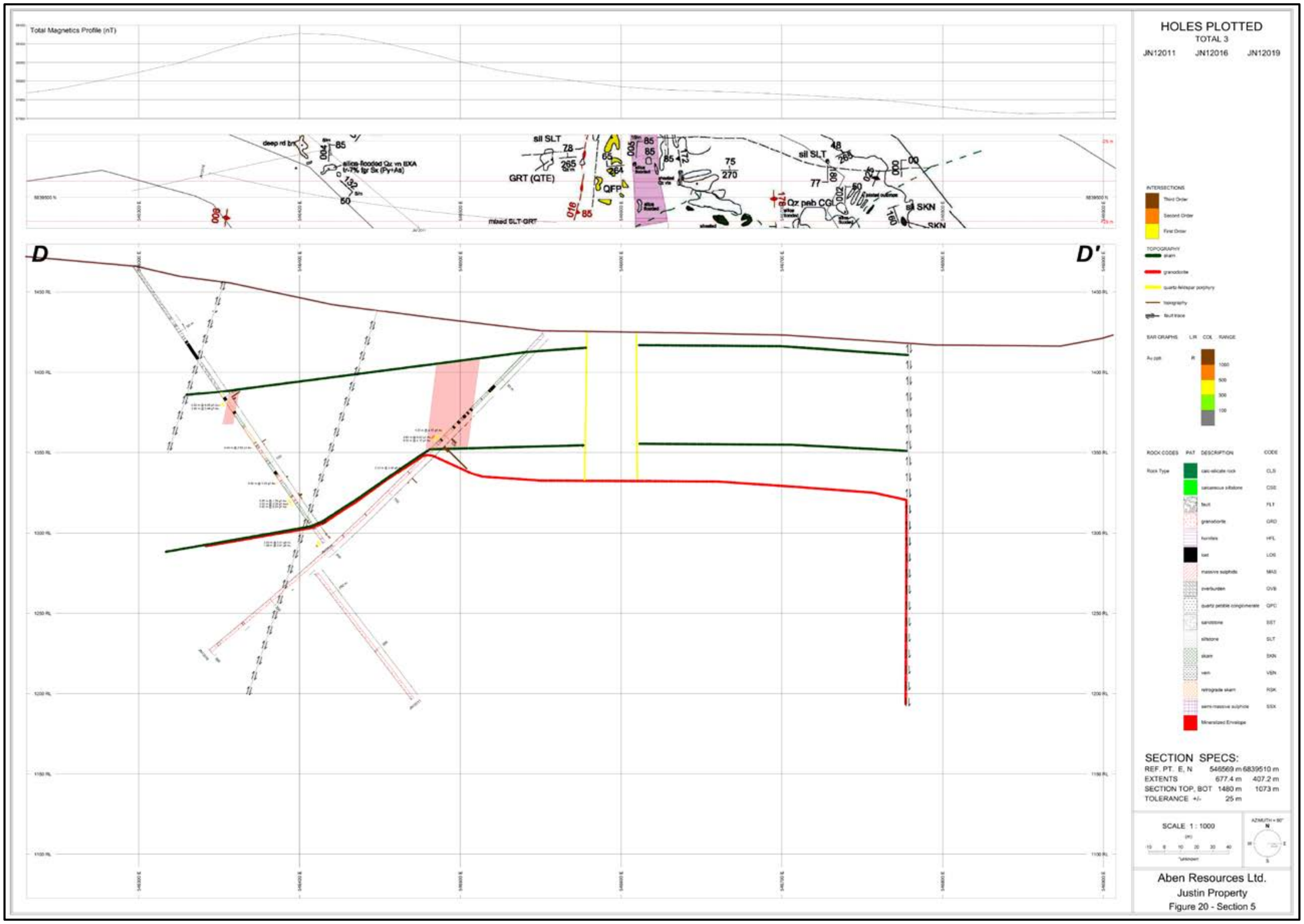

Figure 38: Section 5, 2012 diamond drilling program, Justin property (McQuaig, 2013)

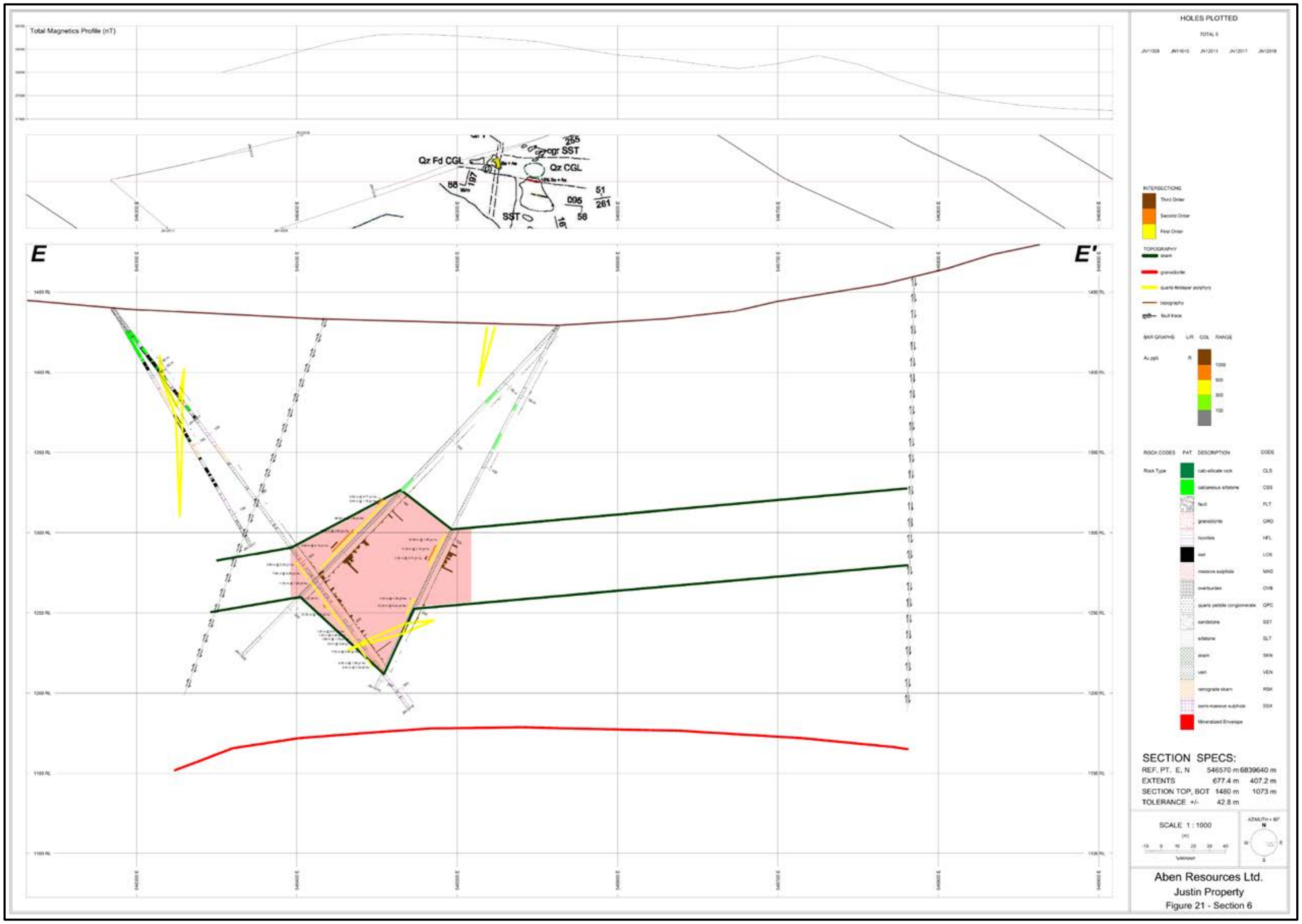

Figure 39: Section 6, 2012 diamond drilling program, Justin property (McCuaig, 2013)

10.3 2019 Drilling Program

This section is based on a report titled "Technical Report for the Drilling, Geological and Geochemical Program, Justin Property, Yukon Territory" by K. Bates.

The 2019 drilling program comprised four diamond drilling holes (DDH) from three collar locations targeting the POW zone, and 20 rotary air blast (RAB) holes, of which 16 targeted the Lost Ace zone, and 4 targeted the POW zone. The diamond drill program had three objectives: 1. to complete step-out holes to test for potential down-dip extensions of skarn mineralization; 2. to further investigate the source of the POW zone magnetic anomalies, and; 3. to test the mineral potential of the Justin Fault and the sheeted quartz-carbonate veins hosted in the Justin Intrusion. The RAB drill program was designed to further delineate near-surface stratigraphy at the Lost Ace zone, and test for lateral and down-dip continuity of mineralization along a favourable lithologic contact that was the target of the 2017 and 2018 trenching programs. Table 8 provides a summary of drill collar locations, Figure 40 shows the diamond drill and RAB drill collar locations and surface projections at the POW zone, and Figure 48 shows the RAB drill collars and surface projections within the Lost Ace zone.

Diamond drilling was performed by New Age Drilling Solutions of Whitehorse, YT, utilizing a heli-portable "Discovery 1.5" drill. All holes involved HQ-sized coring gear, which could be reduced to NQ gear when necessary. RAB drilling was done by Ground Truth Drilling Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon. The RAB drill, proprietary to Ground Truth, is track-mounted and capable of drilling up to 100 m of depth. RAB drilling utilized NW casing and NQ diameter drill rods. Although track-mounted, ground conditions did not permit surface travel; therefore, the drill was heli-supported, operated by Capital Helicopters (1995) Inc. of Whitehorse.

Table 8: Drill Collar Locations and Drilling Summary (Bates, 2020)

Hole ID	Mineral Claim Grant Number	Drill Type	Collar Location		Hole Orientation		Final Depth (m)	Start Date	Finish Date
			Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Incl.		dd/mm/yyyy	dd/mm/yyyy
JN19020	YD65452	Diamond	546182	6839625	130	-45	222.0	05/06/2019	09/06/2019
JN19021	YD65452	Diamond	546184	6839726	130	-48	303.0	10/06/2019	17/06/2019
JN19022	YD87913	RAB	544739	6840681	25	-50	30.5	13/06/2019	13/06/2019
JN19023	YD87913	RAB	544739	6840681	25	-70	30.5	14/06/2019	14/06/2019
JN19024	YD87913	RAB	544737	6840680	335	-50	30.5	14/06/2019	14/06/2019
JN19025	YD87913	RAB	544739	6840680	50	-70	30.5	15/06/2019	15/06/2019
JN19026	YD87913	RAB	544739	6840680	50	-55	30.5	16/06/2019	16/06/2019
JN19027	YD87913	RAB	544737	6840680	335	-70	29.0	16/06/2019	16/06/2019
JN19028	YD87913	RAB	544793	6840673	25	-50	30.5	17/06/2019	17/06/2019
JN19029	YD87913	RAB	544793	6840673	25	-70	32.0	17/06/2019	17/06/2019
JN19030	YD87913	RAB	544816	6840668	-	-90	30.5	18/06/2019	18/06/2019
JN19031	YC73277	Diamond	546902	6839235	80	-45	309.0	18/06/2019	23/06/2019
JN19032	YD87913	RAB	544816	6840668	205	-50	30.5	18/06/2019	18/06/2019

JN19033	YD87913	RAB	544867	6840653	25	-70	30.5	19/06/2019	19/06/2019
JN19034	YD87913	RAB	544867	6840653	25	-50	21.3	19/06/2019	20/06/2019
JN19035	YD87913	RAB	544869	6840659	-	-90	30.5	20/06/2019	20/06/2019
JN19036	YD87913	RAB	544869	6840659	25	-70	30.5	20/06/2019	21/06/2019
JN19037	YD87913	RAB	544873	6840668	205	-50	13.7	22/06/2019	22/06/2019
JN19038	YD87913	RAB	544765	6840708	205	-50	30.5	23/06/2019	23/06/2019
JN19039	YC73277	Diamond	546903	6839239	260	-45	126.0	23/06/2019	25/06/2019
JN19040	YD65452	RAB	546189	6839722	-	-90	32.0	24/06/2019	24/06/2019
JN19041	YD65452	RAB	546190	6839720	130	-50	39.6	24/06/2019	25/06/2019
JN19042	YD65452	RAB	546190	6839723	85	-50	39.6	25/06/2019	25/06/2019
JN19043	YD65452	RAB	546199	6839731	-	-90	19.1	27/06/2019	27/06/2019
*All coordinates are reported in UTM NAD83 Zone 9N									

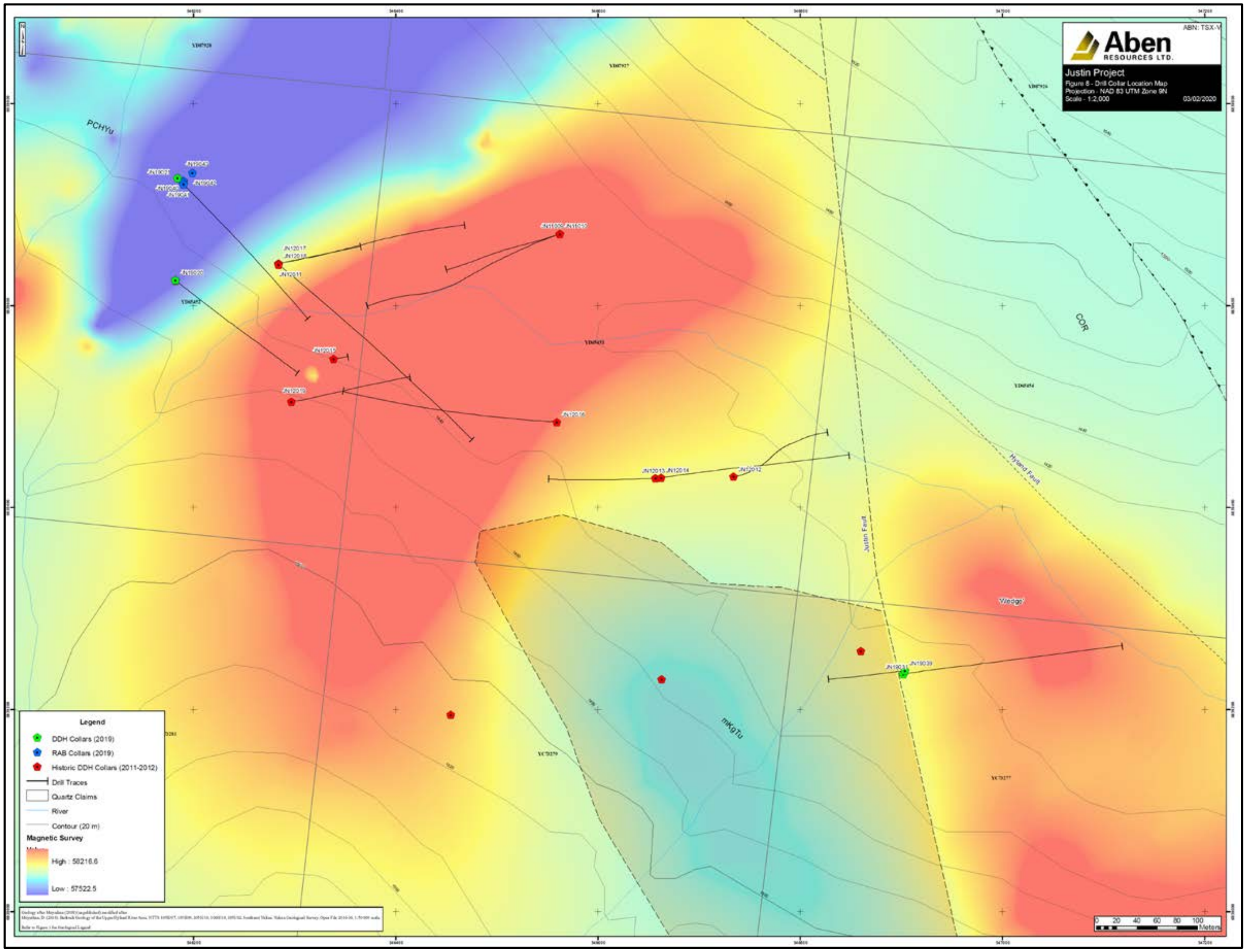

Figure 40: 2019 diamond drill collars and surface traces (Bates, 2020)

10.3.1 2019 Diamond Drilling

Table 9 lists the significant intersections from the four diamond drill holes. The 2019 report did not specify whether these represent true widths; therefore, true widths remain undetermined.

Gold was found to have a strong correlation with Te and Bi, a moderate correlation with Sb, and weak positive correlations with Ag, As and Cu. Bates (2020) concluded the metallogenic signature represents an Intrusion-Related Gold System (IRGS).

Table 9: Summary of Significant Intercepts, Diamond Drilling at POW zone (Bates, 2020)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample Sequence
JN19020	165.0	180.4	15.4	1.5	JN19020-034 to JN19020-049
including	178.3	179.5	1.2	10.5	JN19020-048
JN19021	250.5	253.8	3.3	1.3	JN19021-042 to JN19021-045
including	253.0	253.8	0.8	3.5	JN19021-045
JN19031	No Significant Results				
JN19039	35.5	45.0	9.5	0.2	JN19039-014 to JN19039-020
including	38.0	39.7	1.7	0.5	JN19039-016
and	52.0	59.3	7.3	0.4	JN19039-024 to JN19039-034
including	58.7	59.3	0.6	1.8	JN19039-034

10.3.1.1 DDH JN19020

DDH JN19020 was collared at an elevation of 1,444.0 m, drilled at an azimuth of 130°, inclination of -45° and terminated at 222.0 m. The hole was designed to target a magnetic high geophysical anomaly, interpreted to represent sulphide and magnetite mineralized skarn proximal to the Justin Intrusion (Figure 43), and intersected a mineralized skarn horizon defined in the 2011 and 2012 programs.

The hole was collared in a variably altered sedimentary package of the Upper Member of the Yusezyu Formation. The upper 107.5 m comprises of interbedded siltstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate, with well-preserved primary textures. The quartz-pebble conglomerate consists of coarse sand to pebble sized clasts, comprised of quartz and feldspar within a very-fine grained siliceous matrix. An average bedding orientation of 347°/46° (Az/Dip) was measured for the Yusezyu Formation. Alteration to 107.5 m is dominated by selective clay alteration of feldspar grains and the felspathic component of the matrix of the coarse clastics. Patchy to stratabound intense silica alteration postdates earlier clay alteration. Late-stage carbonate cement (replacement of matrix clays) and carbonate veinlets are common throughout the interval.

A transitional shear zone (up to 40% well-developed gouge with intervals of brittle deformation) was intersected between 107.5 m - 164.0 m. The original lithology was difficult to determine but transitions from a siliceous coarse clastic rock-type to a calcareous rock type (limestone?) at a depth of 117.0 m. No shear orientation could be determined. Directly underlying the shear zone is a zone of massive sulphide replacement from 163.4 m -166.9 m, which transitions into a moderately mineralized banded skarn cross-cut by a quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) intrusion between 178.2 m -185.5 m. Underlying the skarn interval is a zone of interbedded siltstone and fine-grained sandstone.

Pervasive skarn alteration was observed from 166.9 m - 185.5 m. Skarn alteration was split into two distinct types: prograde skarn, comprised of dark green to grey pyroxene-rich bands with cm-scale pink-red garnet-rich bands (Figure 42); and retrograde skarn with partial to complete clay and Fe-carbonate alteration of the prograde skarn assemblage. Prograde alteration is more commonly associated with vein-hosted and rare disseminated magnetite, and partial to complete replacement by massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite - pyrite ± chalcopyrite) (Figure 41).

Mineralization occurs in two styles: as blebby pyrrhotite - pyrite - bismuthinite ± tellurides hosted in quartz-feldspar-carbonate veinlets, notably from 174.0 m - 175.0 m and 178.3 m - 179.5 m; and as semi-massive to massive sulphide replacement of skarn, notably from 163.7 m - 166.9 m. Anomalous gold values from quartz-feldspar-carbonate veinlets correlate with increased bismuth concentrations. Mineralized veinlets are typically at a shallow angle to core axis. The zone of semi-massive to massive replacement-style pyrrhotite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite is oriented perpendicular to core axis. Gold values ranged from background to 1.5 g/t Au across 15.4 m from 165.00 m to 180.40 m, including 10.5 g/t Au across 1.13 m from 178.33 m to 179.46 m (Table 9). Copper values ranged from background to 4,910 ppm (0.491%) across 3.89 m from 163.00 m to 166.89 m, including 6,790 ppm (0.679%) Cu across 0.89 m from 166.00 m to 166.89 m.

Figure 41: Semi-massive sulphide replacement of skarn, Yusezyu Formation. DDH JN19020, 167.7m (Bates, 2020)

Figure 42: Prograde skarn, Yusezyu Formation. Coarse crystalline red-pink garnets. DDH JN19020, 174.8 m (Bates, 2020)

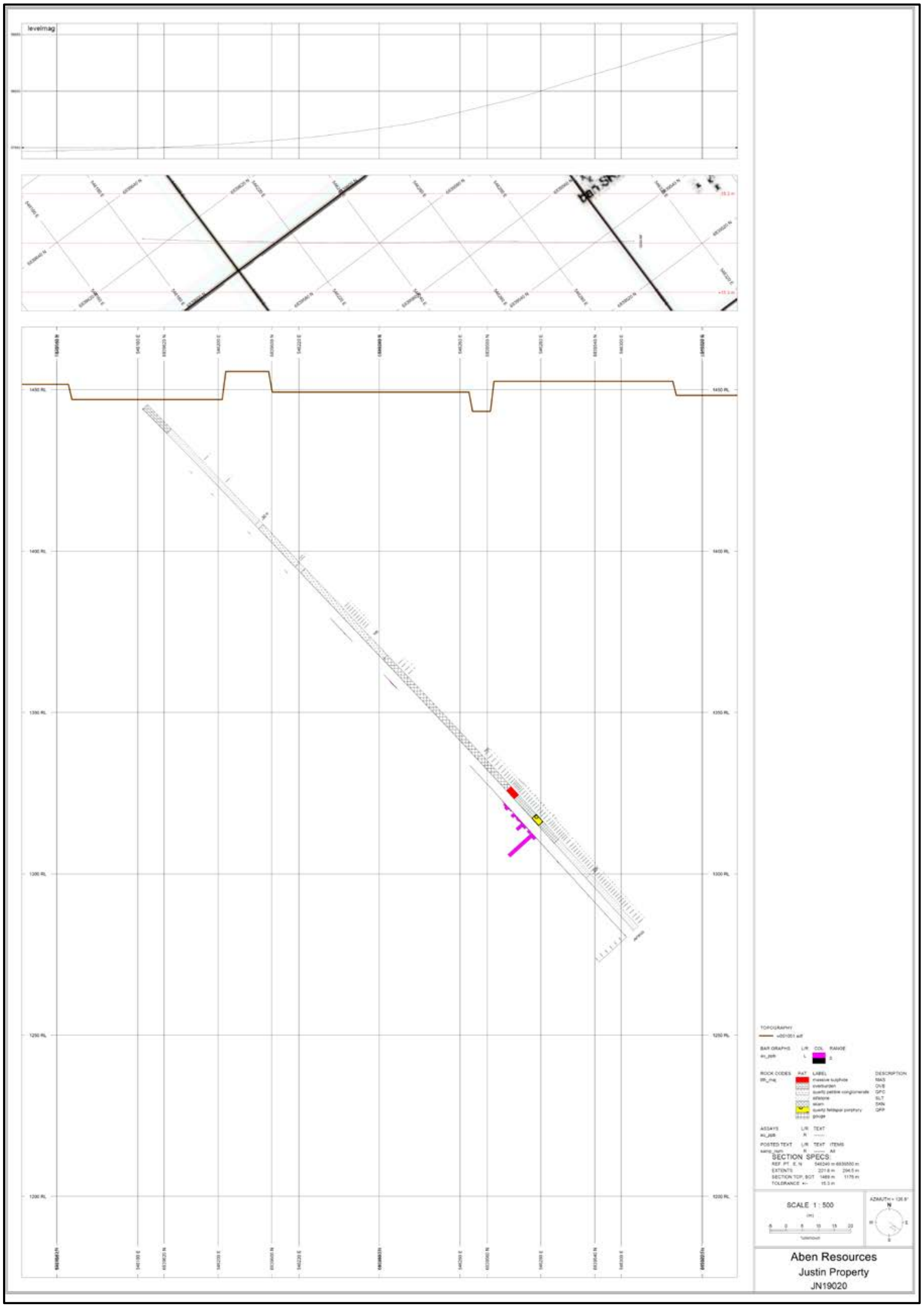

Figure 43: Cross section, DDH JN19020, 2019 diamond drilling program (Bates, 2020)

10.3.1.2 DDH JN19021

DDH JN19021 was collared at an elevation of 1,436.0 m, drilled at an azimuth of 130°, inclination of -48° and was terminated at 303.0 m. The hole was designed as a 140-metre step-out and undercut of a mineralized interval in hole JN12011, and to test a magnetic high anomaly.

DDH JN19021 was collared in an interval of Upper Member, Yusezyu Formation interbedded laminated to massive, variably calcareous siltstone and coarse sand to pebble-sized quartz pebble conglomerate (QPC), extending from 10.9 m - 204.5 m (Figure 45). While largely unmineralized, thin interbeds of intense skarn alteration were intersected between 111.9 m - 114.0 m and 139.4 - 147.6 m. Directly underlying the skarn is a shear zone comprised of “healed” breccia, and well-developed calcareous fault gouge between 204.5 m - 246.0 m, interpreted as the same structure that directly overlies the mineralized zone in DDH JN19020. A zone of massive sulphide (pyrrhotite – pyrite - chalcopyrite) occurs from 246.0 m - 249.6 m (Figure 44), transitioning into a mineralized banded pyroxene-garnet skarn with banded massive sulphides from 249.6 m - 253.8 m. This is underlain by variably altered and mineralized laminated siltstone and fine-grained sandstone.

Alteration from 10.9 m -104.3 m is dominated by early patchy silica flooding resulting in thin zones of silicified QPC followed by moderate to intense clay alteration of feldspar clasts. Intense prograde skarn alteration occurs from 137.4 m - 147.5 m and 248.6 m - 253.8 m. Magnetite-bearing veinlets commonly occur in mineralized skarn zones from 248.6 m - 253.8 m. Skarn-altered zones are underlain by weakly to moderately Yusezyu Formation clay-altered sediments.

Mineralization occurs in two distinct styles. Blebby sulphides (pyrite - pyrrhotite ± arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, bismuthinite, molybdenite, telluride) are hosted within narrow quartz-feldspar-carbonate veinlets and as zones of partial to pervasive sulphide replacement (pyrrhotite- pyrite ± chalcopyrite) of prograde skarn. Gold grades range from sub-detection to 1.3 g/t Au across 3.3 m from 250.50 m to 253.84 m, including a sub-interval grading 3.500 g/t Au from 253.00 m to 253.84 m (Table 9).

Figure 44: Semi-massive pyrrhotite-pyrite +/- chalcopyrite of pyroxene skarn. DDH JN19021, 250.1m (Bates, 2020)

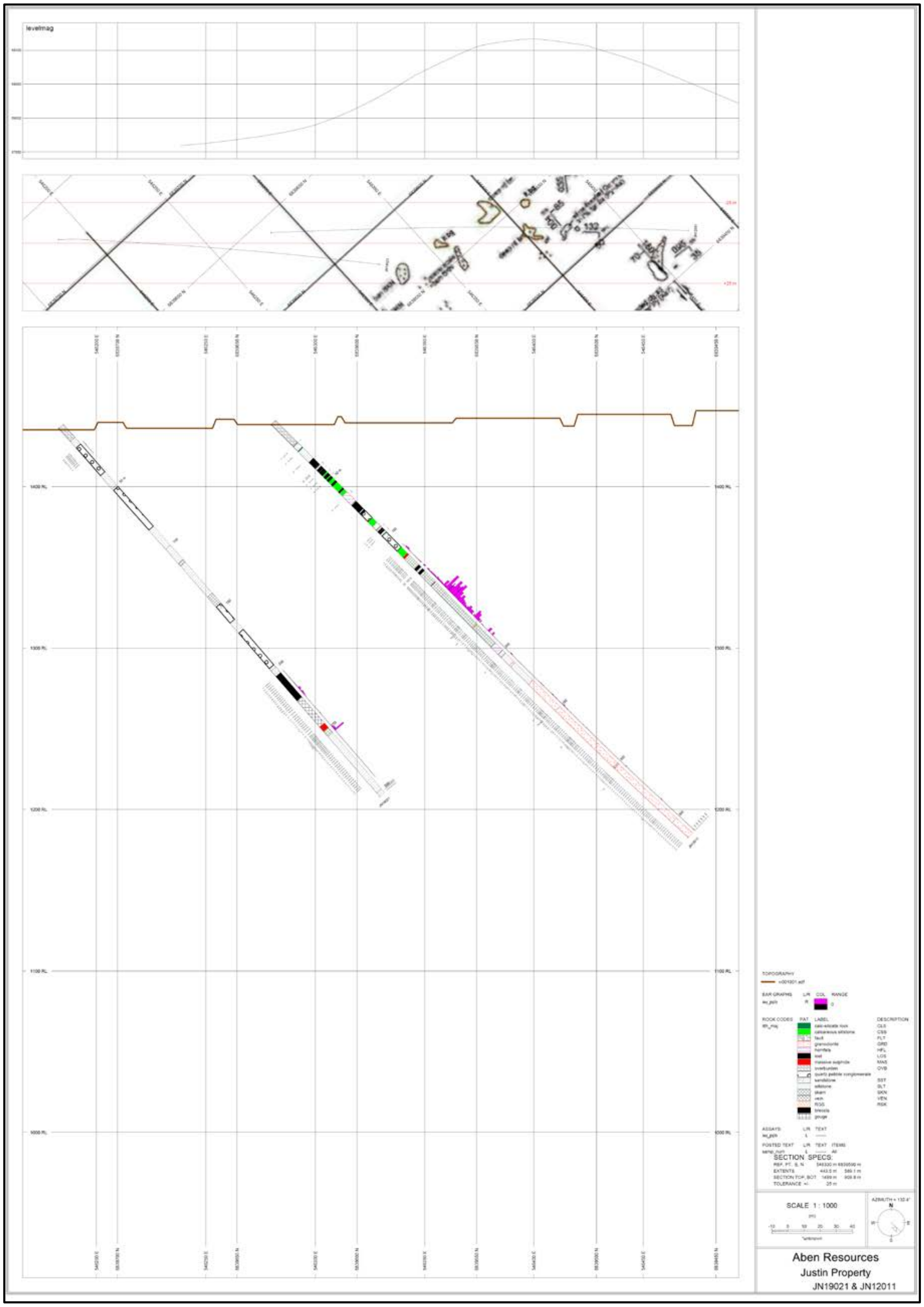

Figure 45: Cross-section, DDH JN19021 and JN12011 (POW Zone)

10.3.1.3 DDH JN19031

DDH JN19031 was collared at an elevation of 1,435.0 m, drilled at an azimuth of 080°, inclination of -45° and was terminated at 309.0 m (Figure 47). The hole was collared in the POW East Zone, targeting the previously untested "Wedge" magnetic high anomaly, constrained by the Justin Fault to the west and the Little Hyland Fault to the NNE. The target is interpreted as a sheared offset of the main POW zone. DDH JN19031 was collared in an interbedded sequence of siltstone and QPC of the Yusezyu Formation. Bedding has an average orientation of 265°/68° (Az/Dip). Several zones of Quartz Feldspar Porphyry (QFP) cross-cut the sedimentary package, discordant to bedding.

Hole JN12031 did not intersect zones of skarn alteration. Alteration is dominated by an early stage of moderate to intense silica flooding followed by clay alteration of feldspar clasts. Pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization is hosted within discrete mm-scale quartz-carbonate veinlets as well as interstitially in hydrothermal breccia proximal to QFP intrusions. Samples of mineralized breccia matrix returned values ranging from 3.5 - 19.9 g/t Ag, 83.3-346.0 ppm Cu, 1,170.0 ppm Pb and 90.0 - >10,000 ppm Zn. However, Au values were low, ranging from sub-detection to 85 ppb (0.085 g/t).

10.3.1.4 DDH 19039

DDH JN19039 was collared at the same location as JN19031, at an elevation of 1,435.0 m, at an azimuth of 260°, inclination of -45° and was terminated at 126.0 m (Figure 47). It was drilled primarily to test the Justin Fault and the Justin Intrusion.

DDH JN19039 was collared in the Upper Member of the Yusezyu Formation, comprised of interbedded laminated siltstone, sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate from 3.5 m to 38.6 m. The Justin Fault extends from 38.6 m to 51.3 m, and consists of a partially healed fault breccia with cm-scale angular siltstone and sandstone clasts. The base of the shear zone, from 50.8 m -51.3 m comprises well-developed fault gouge, and is directly underlain by the Justin stock. This granodiorite intrusion is porphyritic with anhedral to subhedral clasts of quartz and lesser feldspar. Biotite content increases downhole, providing a "salt and pepper" appearance.

Alteration of sediments from 3.5 m - 38.6 m is dominated by an initial stage of moderate to intense silica alteration followed by partial clay alteration of feldspar clasts. Some weak carbonate alteration of the gouge occurs in the Justin Fault. Within the Justin stock, moderate to strong sericite alteration of feldspars and biotite occurs from 51.3 m - 64.3 m, decreasing in intensity downhole.

Blebby to semi-massive sulphide mineralization is common in shear zone veinlets within the Justin Fault, returning a value of 0.2 g/t Au over 9.5 m from 35.5 to 45.0 m (Figure 7). Sheeted 1 - 5 cm wide quartz-carbonate veins within the Justin stock decrease in density from 10 veins/m at the intrusion contact to 1 vein/m at the bottom of the hole. The sheeted veins are variably mineralized with pyrite-pyrrhotite ± bismuthinite-tellurium-molybdenite-gold-scheelite (Figure 46). Assaying returned values ranging from sub-detection up to 0.4 g/t Au over 7.3 m from 52.0 m to 59.3 m. The highest value returned is 1.82 g/t Au, 715 ppm Bi, 283 ppm As, and 640 ppm W from 58.7 m -59.3 m.

Figure 46: Molybdenite along margins of sheeted veins within Justin intrusion. DDH JN19039, 55.1m (Bates, 2020)

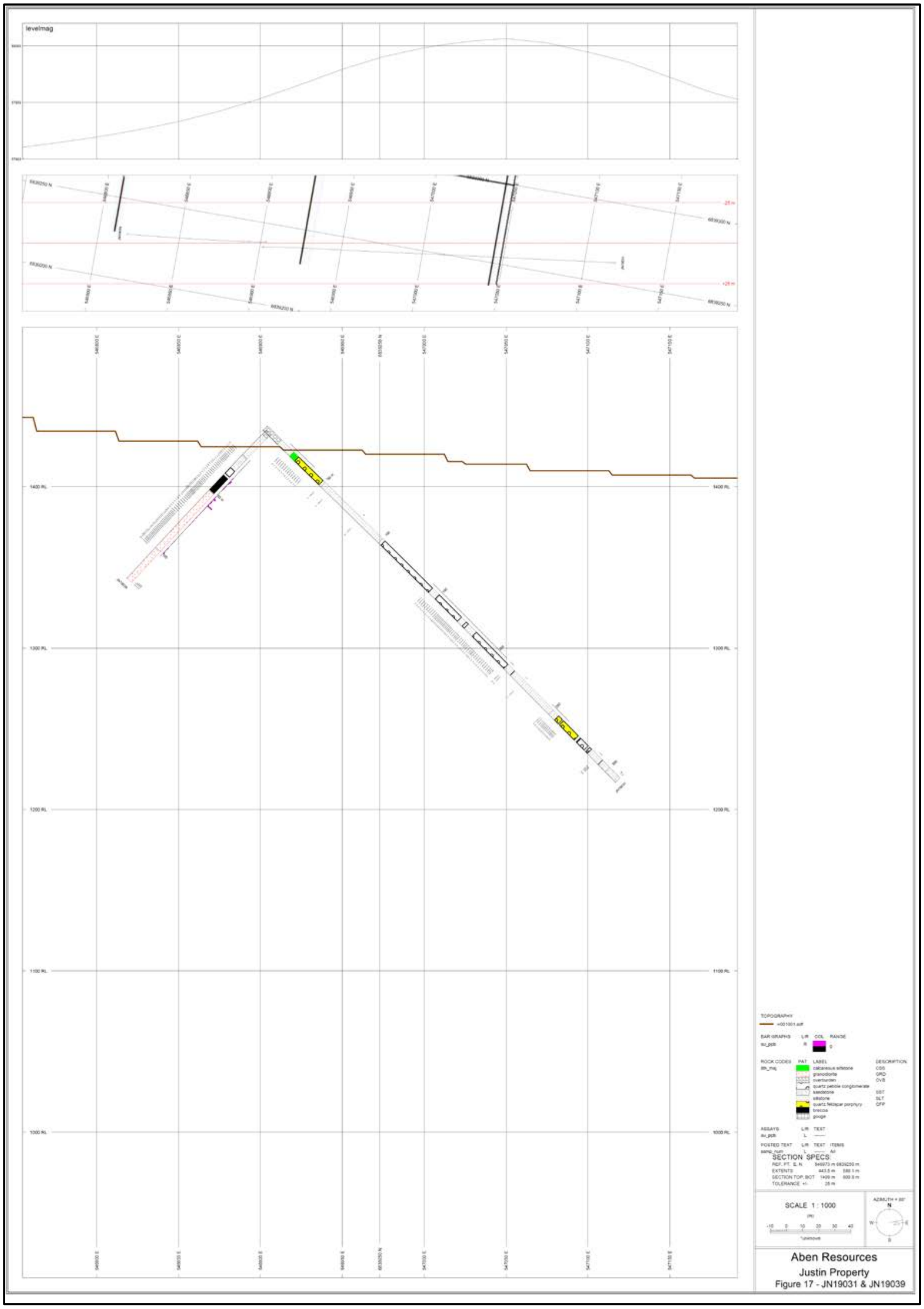

Figure 47: Cross - section, DDH JN19031 and JN19039, POW zone (Bates, 2020)

10.4 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling Program

The RAB drilling program comprised 16 holes totaling 461.8 m at the Lost Ace zone, and 4 holes totaling 130.3 m at the POW zone, for a total of 592.1 m. The main objective was to test for continuity of sulphide and high-grade gold mineralization identified during the 2017 and 2018 surface trenching programs. Additional RAB drilling at the POW Zone was completed after diamond drilling revealed previously unrecognized near-surface sulphide mineralization. Significant intervals are listed in Table 10, below, and collar locations are shown in Figures 40 and 48. Due to the type of drilling, the true widths of mineralization are unknown.

Table 10: Summary of Significant Intervals, RAB Drilling (Bates, 2020)

Hole ID	Target Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Sample Sequence
JN19022	Lost Ace	19.8	27.4	7.6	**0.3**	JN19022-014 to JN19022-018
JN19023	Lost Ace	16.8	18.3	1.5	**0.1**	JN19023-012
JN19024	Lost Ace	No Significant Results				
JN19025	Lost Ace	No Significant Results				
JN19026	Lost Ace	19.8	21.3	1.5	**0.9**	JN19026-014
JN19027	Lost Ace	No Significant Results				
JN19028	Lost Ace	18.3	25.9	7.6	**0.2**	JN19028-013 to JN19028-017
JN19029	Lost Ace	12.2	15.2	3.0	**0.5**	JN19029-009 to JN19029-010
JN19030	Lost Ace	4.6	6.1	1.5	**0.2**	JN19030-004
JN19032	Lost Ace	4.6	6.1	1.5	**0.1**	JN19032-004
JN19033	Lost Ace	4.6	6.1	1.5	**0.1**	JN19033-004
JN19034	Lost Ace	No Significant Results				
JN19035	Lost Ace	No Significant Results				
JN19036	Lost Ace	0.0	1.5	1.5	**0.1**	JN19036-001
JN19037	Lost Ace	6.1	7.6	1.5	**0.3**	JN19037-005
JN19038	Lost Ace	No Significant Results				
JN19040	POW	No Significant Results				
JN19041	POW	No Significant Results				
JN19042	POW	29.0	30.5	1.5	**0.2**	JN19042-020
JN19043	POW	No Significant Results				

At the Lost Ace Zone, the main objective was to follow up on significant surface gold geochemical and trench sampling results from the 2017 and 2018 programs. The drill holes were designed to test the coarse clastic-phyllite contact along strike, as well as to test for down-dip mineralization potential. The 16 RAB holes were drilled from 7 drill pads (Figure 48). Only holes with significant results are discussed in this section.

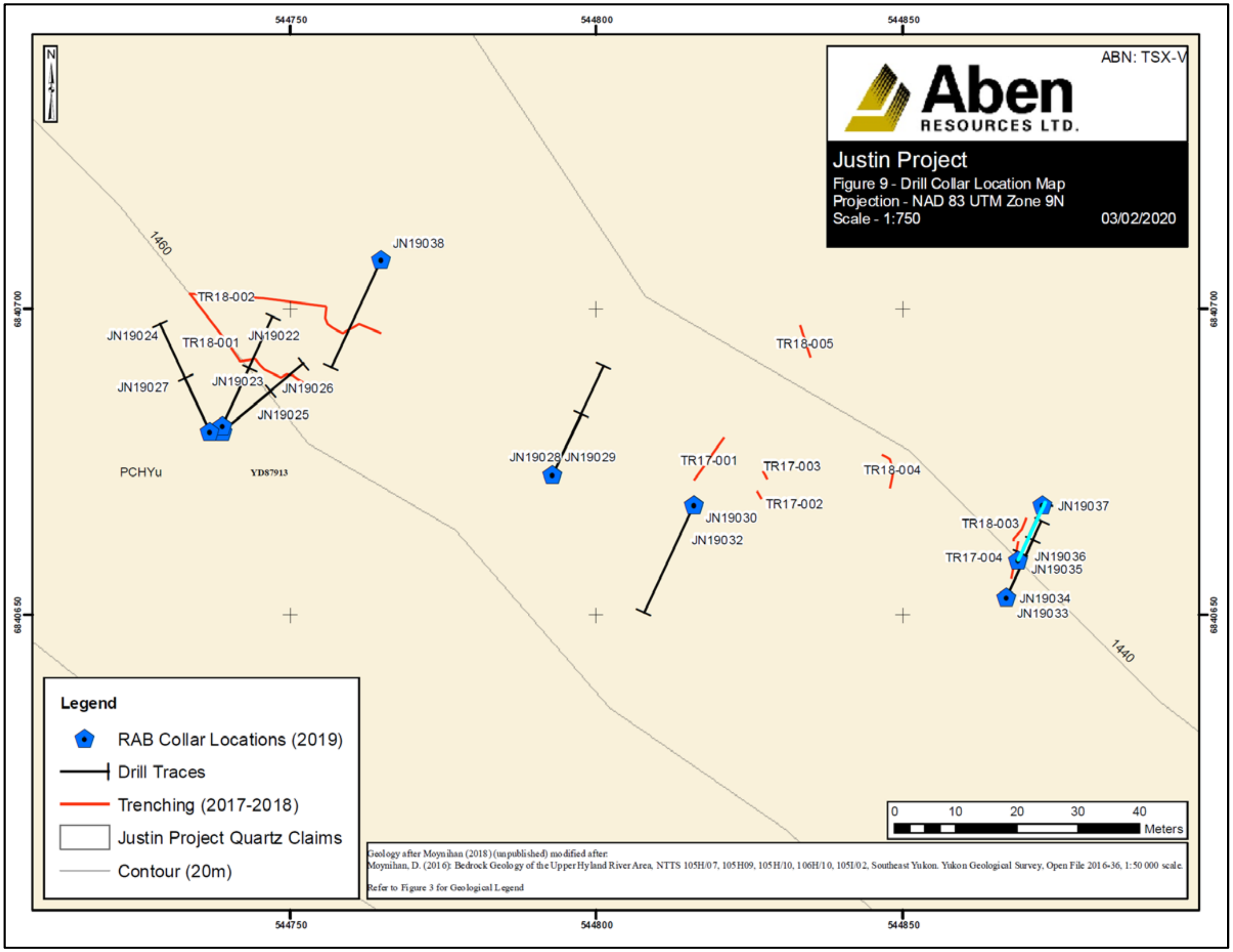

Figure 48: Location map, 2019 RAB holes, Lost Ace Zone area (Bates, 2020)

10.4.1.1 RAB JN19022 (Lost Ace zone)

Hole RAB JN19022 (Figure 49) was collared into a grit interval extending from 3.0 m to 24.8 m, overlying a zone of phyllite with thin grit interbeds. Vein material increases down-hole from surface, particularly near the grit-phyllite contact, from 18.3 m - 24.8 m. Quartz vein density remains high within the phyllite. Pyrite ± arsenopyrite occurs from 10.7 m - 30.5 m, with the highest concentrations of 1-2% combined sulphides occurring proximal to the contact from 22.9 m- 25.9 m. The increased concentrations visually noted correlate with the assay results. Gold values ranged from sub-detection to a maximum of 0.3 g/t Au across 7.6 m, from 19.8 m - 27.4 m (Table 10), including 0.9 g/t Au over 1.5 m from 22.9 m - 24.4 m). The highest grades correlate with patchy pyrite-arsenopyrite ± scorodite.

10.4.1.2 RAB JN19026 (Lost Ace zone)

Hole RAB JN19026 (Figure 50) was collared in a zone of interbedded phyllite (80-90%) and grit (10-20%) directly overlying a grit horizon from 9.1 m to 19.8 m. Quartz vein material, typically hosting blebby sulphide mineralization, increases towards the grit-phyllite contact at 19.8 m. The mineralized interval from 10.7 m - 30.5 m contains trace finely disseminated sooty pyrite ± arsenopyrite.

Mineralization increases in intensity at the contact, with 1-2% combined finely disseminated, euhedral pyrite and arsenopyrite occurring from 19.8 m -24.4 m. Sampling returned values from sub-detection up to 0.9 g/t over 1.5 m from 19.8 m - 21.3 m (Table 10).

10.4.1.3 RAB JN19029 (Lost Ace zone)

RAB JN19029 (Figure 51) was collared into a grit unit, in contact with underlying phyllite at 7.6 m, in turn underlain by an assemblage of interbedded phyllite, siltstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate. Abundance of quartz vein material was highest from surface to 12.2 m, covering the grit-phyllite contact of interest. Mineralization is dominated by finely disseminated pyrite ± arsenopyrite. Visually identified sulphide abundance increases to about 2% at the grit-phyllite contact, however, visual estimates do not appear to correlate with gold assay values. Gold values range from 5.0 ppb across 1.5m to 963 ppm (0.863 g/t) across 1.5 m at the base of phyllite unit.

The shift in the position of the mineralized contact, compared to previous holes, indicate the possibility that multiple grit-phyllite contacts may host discrete pods of mineralization. This may also have resulted in sampling contamination due to significant groundwater flow.

10.4.1.4 RAB JN19042

RAB JN19042 (Figure 52) is the only hole at the POW zone to return anomalous gold values. The hole was collared in Yusezyu Formation siltstone to a depth of 30.5 m, underlain by QPC to 39.6 m. Concentration of vein material is variable throughout the hole and does not appear to correlate with increased sulphide amounts identified during visual logging. From 27.4 m to 33.5 m, 1-2% sooty pyrite-arsenopyrite was intersected. Sample results ranged from sub-detection to 0.234 g/t Au over 1.5m from 29.0-30.5 m.

No other significant results were returned from RAB drilling of the POW zone.

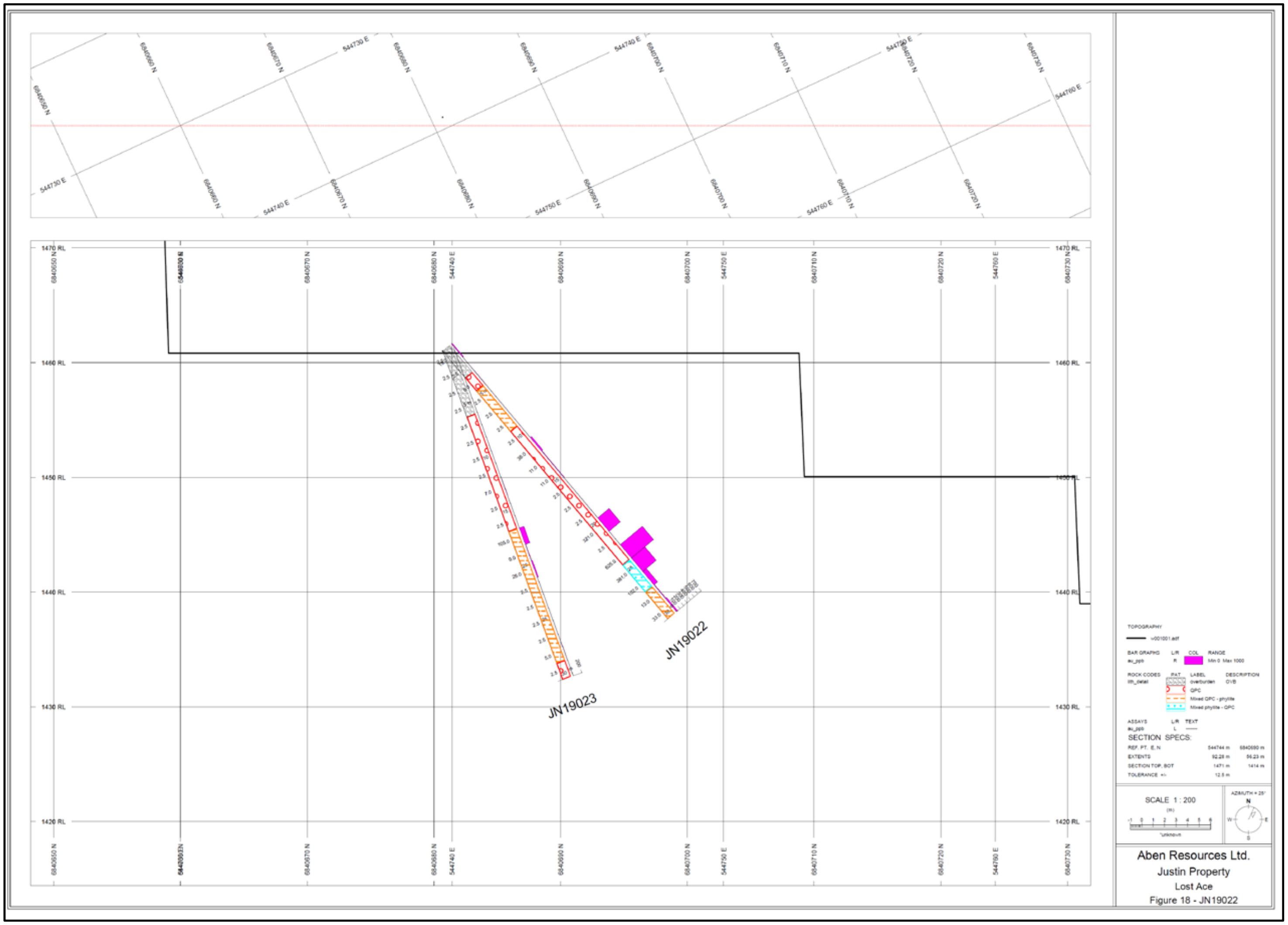

Figure 49: Cross section, RAB holes JN19022 and JN19023, Lost Ace zone, 2019 program (Bates, 2020)

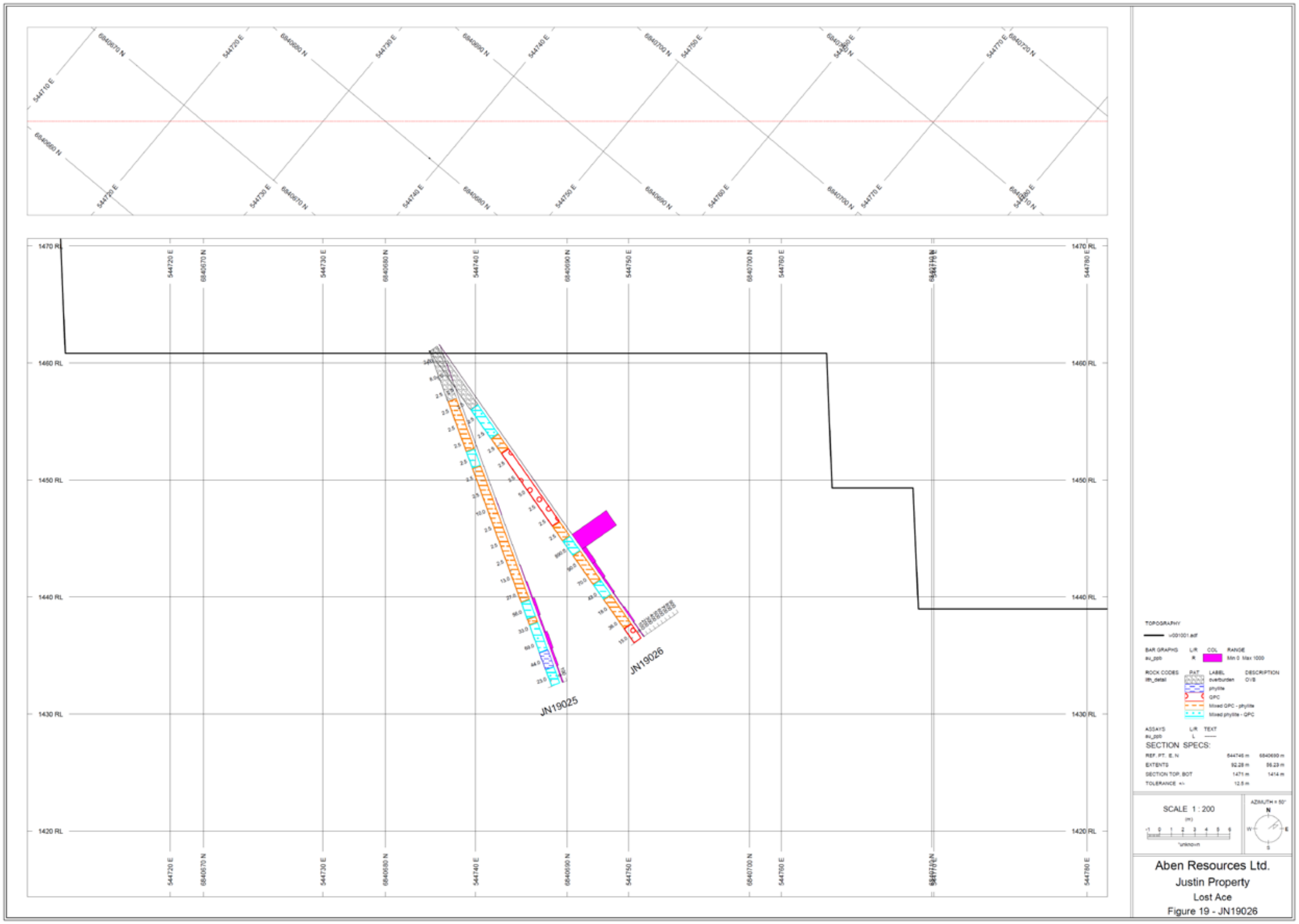

Figure 50: Cross section, RAB hole JN19026, Lost Ace zone, 2019 program (Bates, 2020)

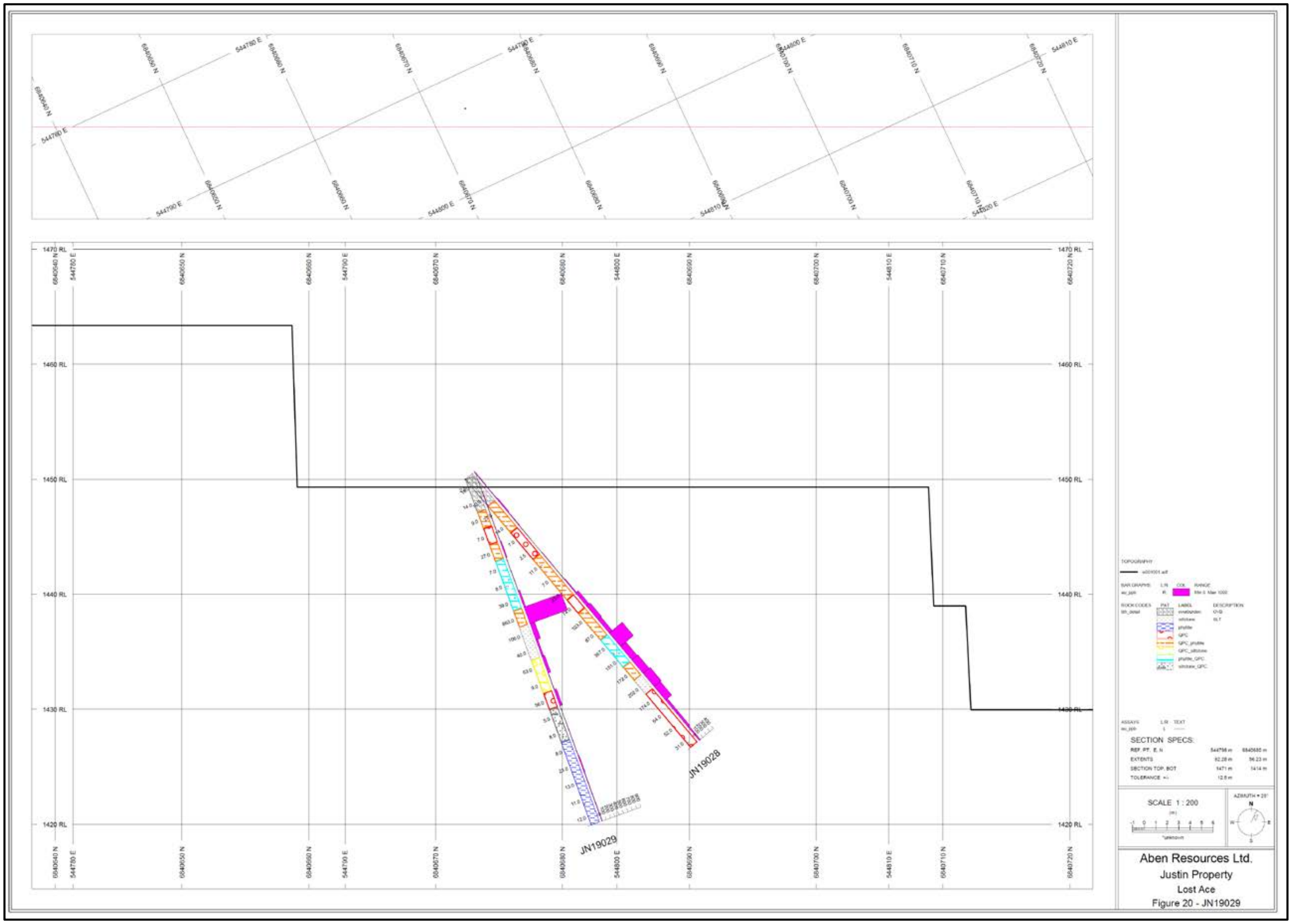

Figure 51: Cross section, RAB holes JN19028 and JN19029, Lost Ace zone, 2019 Justin project (Bates, 2020)

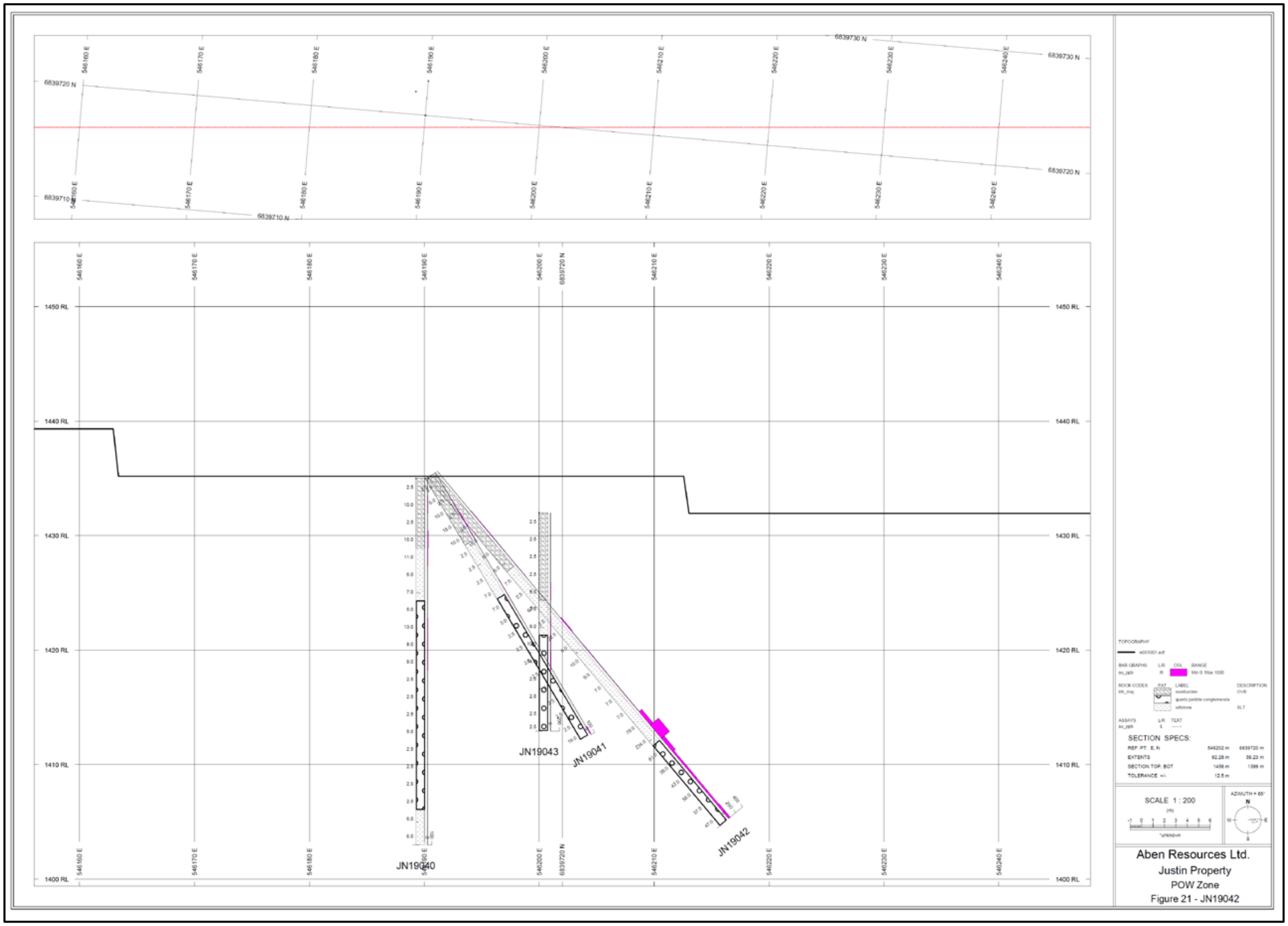

Figure 52: Cross section, RAB holes JN19040 through JN19043, Lost Ace zone, 2019 program Justin project (Bates, 2020)

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 2011 PROGRAM

This section is based on a report titled "2011 Diamond Drilling, geological and Geochemical Report", by M. McCuaig.

11.1.1 Rock, Silt and Soil Sampling Procedures

Rock sampling in the field comprised placing 1-2 kg of rock into a "Poly bag" (heavy plastic bag), together with a tag having a unique sample number supplied by ALS Minerals. The sample number was also written on both sides of the bag with a permanent marker. Each sample was tied with a locking zip tie, and samples were carried back to camp each day. Sample numbers were also recorded on a metal tag affixed onto each sample location, along with orange flagging tape marked with the sample number for easy re-location. Sample locations were recorded utilizing a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS), using UTM North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83), Zone 9. Representative pieces ("hand samples") of the sample were often collected for comparative purposes, in the event of anomalous assay results returned.

Three types of field rock samples are typically collected: rock grab, rock chip and rock channel samples. Rock grab samples typically comprise a single piece of the outcrop or regolith, ranging from 0.25 kg to 1.0 kg in weight. These are the least representative of extent and true tenor of mineralization, but are suitable to determine the existence and rough grade of precious metal content. A composite grab sample involves several rock pieces from a sampled area, and provides an improved representation of true grades. A chip sample involves obtaining an equal amount of material over width, and is more representative of true grades, as it provides an average grade over the width sampled. Channel sampling typically involves two parallel cuts utilizing a rock saw in the targeted outcrop, and removal of the material between the cuts over a predetermined width. Channel sampling is the most representative of true widths. A "float" sample" is taken from a rock that has been transported by frost, glacial, fluvial, gravity (talus) or some other form of physical transport. These are typically grab samples, but may include chip samples if the "float" is large enough. These three sample types were employed through all 2011 through 2019 surface programs.

Soil samples were taken along a single survey line extending roughly east-west, and located southwest of the Confluence zone. Soil samples were taken of the B-horizon profile where possible, and the silt sample was taken from an active creek. Soil and silt samples were otherwise treated similarly, placed in a brown paper "kraft bag", together with an assay tag with a unique tag number supplied by ALS Minerals. Sample size was typically about 0.5 kg, or about 75% of the available contents of the kraft bag. The assay number was written with permanent marker on both sides of each bag, which was sealed with a cable tie. The sample sites were marked in the field as per rock samples. Parameters for each soil sample, including UTM NAD 83 location, horizon, depth and sample quality were recorded in the field.

11.1.1.1 <u>Sample Handling, Shipping and Security</u>

All rock and soil samples were brought back to camp and arranged in order, to determine if any samples were lost or damaged. Soil samples were allowed to dry as much as possible. Following this, each sample number was recorded, then the samples were placed in rice bags labelled with the shipment number, and addresses of sender and recipient. The optimum weight of a filled rice bag was about 25 kg. The sample list was compared to the database for any discrepancies. When the list matched the database records, each bag was sealed with a zip tie.

The samples were prepared for shipment by trained TerraLogic Exploration employees, which guaranteed that the sample shipment chain remained uncompromised. The samples were held as a single group, then transported and submitted directly by Terrelogic staff to the prep lab of ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Yukon.

11.1.2 Drill Core Preparation, Logging and Sampling

Core boxes were placed in a metal basket designed to be slung by helicopter. At the end of each shift, the core boxes were secured with wooden lids, rubber bands and ratchet straps. Once secured, they were flown to the main camp for technical and geological logging. At camp, the boxes were laid in order, and the lids secured in the basket for transport back to the drill. Drill footages were checked to ensure no errors were made, then a summary log of lithology, alteration and mineralization was completed. The boxes were moved into the core logging tent and placed on core racks in sequence in preparation for geotechnical logging.

At the start of geotechnical logging, the core was cleaned of dirt, grease and drill additives, and footage markers were converted to metric. 1.00-metre intervals were then marked on the core using a grease pencil. Core recoveries were then recorded in a “Palm Pilot”, as a percentage of core recovered compared to the interval measured in the blocks. A metal tag, showing DDH hole number, box number and meterage readings of the box, was affixed to the left end of each box.

Following this, sample layout and core logging was done. The entire hole was sampled at 1.00-metre intervals, with the meterages marked in grease pencil. Some sample intervals were modified to account for significant changes in lithology, alteration, veining and mineralization, but did not exceed 1.40 m. A metal tag with the sample number and sample interval was affixed onto the core box at the upper end of each interval. Sampling data was recorded in a Palm Pilot. When the sample layout was completed, the core boxes were taken out of the core shack, stacked, and photographed two boxes at a time, in downhole order. The core boxes remained outside awaiting sampling.

Core sampling utilized a conventional manual hand splitter, and the core was sampled in order downhole. Following placement of the core box in the sampling tent, seven sample tags were placed in seven corresponding poly bags, with the sample ID written on both sides of the bag and on a strip of flagging tape placed in the bag. The bags were laid out sequentially in preparation of core splitting. The core was split in half, with one half placed in the bag and the other returned to the core box for reference. After completion of each sample, the core splitter was swept clean, to ensure quality assurance, and fine material was collected and added to the sample bag. The sample bag was sealed with orange tape, placed in a rice bag, and all information, including rice bag number, was recorded by hand in a sample log.

Once seven samples were split and prepared, the technician checked to ensure the correct sample intervals were recorded, and the correct sample number was placed on the bag. If all samples passed this Quality Assurance (QA) protocol, the rice bag was sealed with a plastic cable tie. This seven-sample procedure was utilized for all 2011 drill core. All rice bags were labelled and lined up in order, in preparation for shipment.

Quality Control (QC) reference material samples were inserted into the sample stream by the project geologist. A “standard” reference material sample of known gold-silver reference material, was inserted at 20-sample intervals, at even multiples of 20 samples, and “blank” reference material samples were inserted at 40-sample intervals. These were packaged as per drill core samples.

The drill core samples were held as a single group, then transported and submitted directly by Terralogic staff to the prep lab of ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Yukon.

11.1.3 Sample Analysis

All samples were submitted to the ALS Minerals Laboratories prep lab in Whitehorse, Yukon, for preparation of the pulps which were then sent to the ALS Minerals analytical lab in North Vancouver, British Columbia. At the Whitehorse prep lab, all rock samples were logged in, weighed, and underwent fine crushing (prep code CRU-31) so that 70% of the material could pass through a 2 mm screen. The resulting crushed material was split by riffle splitter (prep code SPL-21), and the reject was retained at the Whitehorse lab. A 500-gram subset of the crushed sample was then pulverized (prep code PUL-32m) so that 85% could pass through a 75-micron (75 µm) screen. At the Vancouver lab, all samples underwent 30 g fire assay with Atomic Absorption finish (analytical code Au-AA23) for gold analysis, providing a range of 0.005 to 10.0 g/t Au. A 0.4-gram sample also underwent 35-element analysis comprising Aqua Regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) analysis (analytical code: ME-ICP41) for a suite of 35 elements comprising Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.

Upon receipt at the prep lab, all soil samples were weighed, logged in, and underwent screening to -180 µm (180-micron-sized screen). Both the plus (>180 µm) and minus (<µm) fractions were retained. Following this, a 25-gram sample underwent “Super Trace Au” analysis (analytical code Au-ST43), providing a range of 0.1 ppb to 0.1 ppm (100 ppb). A 0.5-gram sample also underwent Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis (analytical code ME-MS41) for the following 51 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

Drill core analysis was essentially the same as for rocks. Overlimits, when warranted, were run for “Ore Grade Elements” (Me-OG46) by aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES analysis. Values exceeding 10.0 g/t Au were run by gravimetric analysis (Au-GRA21), providing a range of 0.05 ppm to 10,000 ppm (1.0%) Au from a 30-gram sample. Similarly, for silver values exceeding 100.0 g/t Ag, a 30-gram sample was run by gravimetric analysis (Ag-GRA21) providing a range of 5 ppm to 10,000 ppm. Some Ag and Cu analysis also involved the “Ore Grade Procedure” with aqua regia digestion (Ag-OG46 and Cu-OG46).

11.2 2012 PROGRAM

11.2.1 Rock, Silt and Soil Sampling Procedures

Aben employed the same surface rock, silt and soil sampling procedures in 2012 as in 2011 (Section 11.1.1).

Soil sampling took place at three locations: directly north of the POW zone, east of the Confluence zone, and along the ridgeline separating the Confluence and Big Swifty zones (Section 9.2.3, Figures 8, 9, 10). A 50-metre station spacing was employed at all targets.

11.2.2 Drill Core Preparation, Logging and Sampling

The drill core logging and preparation protocol was essentially the same as for 2011 (Section 11.1.2). One major difference was the use of a rock saw rather than a conventional splitter (Figure 54), thus providing a more even distribution of the halved core to be sampled. Sample intervals were typically 1.00 m but were locally modified from 0.30 m to 1.40 m in length, depending on lithological, alteration, veining and mineralogical characteristics.

Figure 53: Rock saw facility, 2012 program, Justin project (McCuaig, 2012)

The Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures for insertion of "standard" and "blank" reference material was the same as per 2011. QC protocol in 2012 included provision of duplicate sampling. An empty poly bag with the duplicate sample number, with the suffix "D" written on the bag, was inserted at every 30^{th} sample. ALS Minerals then obtained and analyzed a 500-gram re-split of the coarse reject of each sample with the suffix "D".

The drill core samples were held as a single group, then transported and submitted directly by Terralogic staff to the prep lab of ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Yukon. The halved core retained within the core boxes was stored in sealed core racks to prevent damage and tampering. These were found to be in good condition up to the September, 2021 property visit (Figure 55).

Figure 54: Core storage facility, 2012 Program, Justin Project (McCuaig, 2012)

11.2.3 Sample Analysis

All rock samples were submitted to the ALS Minerals Laboratories prep lab in Whitehorse, Yukon, for preparation of the pulps which were sent to the ALS Minerals analytical lab in North Vancouver, British Columbia. At the Whitehorse prep lab, all rock samples were logged in, weighed, and underwent fine crushing (prep code CRU-31) so that 70% of the material could pass through a 2 mm screen. The resulting crushed material was split by riffle splitter (prep code SPL-21), and the reject was retained at the Whitehorse lab. A 500-gram subset of the crushed sample was then pulverized (prep code PUL-32m) so that 85% could pass through a 75-micron (75 µm) screen. At the Vancouver lab, all samples underwent 30 g fire assay with Atomic Absorption finish (analytical code Au-AA23) for gold analysis, providing a range of 0.005 g/t to 10.0 g/t Au. A 0.4-gram sample also underwent 35-element analysis comprising Aqua Regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) analysis (analytical code: ME-ICP41) for a suite of 35 elements comprising Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn. Rock samples having elevated W values, typically exceeding 100 ppm, also underwent X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis (analytical code W-XRF05). "Overlimit" values for gold exceeding 10.0 g/t were re-analyzed by 30-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish (analytical code Au-GRA21), providing an analytical range of 0.05 ppm to 10,000 ppm (1.0%) Au.

Upon receipt at the prep lab, all soil samples were weighed, logged in, and underwent screening to -180 µm (180-micron-sized screen). Both the plus (>180 µm) and minus (<µm) fractions were retained. Following this, a 25-gram sample underwent "Trace Au" analysis (analytical code Au-TL43), providing an analytical range of 0.001 to 1.0 ppm Au, or "Super Trace Au" analysis (analytical code Au-ST43), providing a range of 0.1 ppb to 0.1 ppm (100 ppb) Au. A 0.5-gram sample also underwent Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis (analytical code ME-MS41) for the following 51 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

Drill core analysis was essentially the same as for rocks. Overlimits, when warranted, were run for "Ore Grade Elements" (Me-OG46) by aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES analysis. Values exceeding 10.0 g/t Au were run by gravimetric analysis (Au-GRA21), providing a range of 0.05 to 10,000 ppm (1.0%) Au from a

30-gram sample. Zinc overlimit values underwent analysis involving the "Ore Grade Procedure" with aqua regia digestion (ZN-OG46). Core samples with potential for high W values also underwent XRF analysis for W (analytical code W-XRF05).

Several samples also underwent Metallic Screening Fire Assay (MSFA) analysis, to determine whether a "coarse gold" effect exists. This analysis involved screening of a 1 kg pulp sample to 100 microns (prep code Au-SCR21). The plus (+) fraction (>100 µm) and the minus (-) fraction (<100 µm) underwent separate 30-gram fire assay analysis for gold (analytical code Au-AA25), and the minus fraction underwent duplicate analysis (analytical code Au-AA25D). The Au plus and minus fraction values then underwent a weighted average to determine the average grade of both fractions.

11.3 2019 Program

This section is based on a report titled "Technical Report for the Drilling, Geological and Geochemical Program, Justin Property, Yukon Territory, Volume 2" by K. Bates, 2020.

11.3.1 Rock and Soil Sampling Procedures

Rock samples taken in the field were placed in poly sample bags containing a unique sample tag supplied by ALS Geochemistry. The same tag number was written on the poly bag, which was then sealed with a locking zip tie at time of collection. Sample numbers were also recorded on a metal tag affixed onto each sample location. Sample locations were recorded utilizing a GPS, using UTM Datum NAD 83, Zone 9. Descriptions were recorded in a notebook as per the following attributes: major rock type, minor rock type (where relevant), colour (fresh and weathered), grain size, mineralization, alteration, veining and structure. For chip samples, the azimuth, length and inclination of each sample was recorded. All sample data was recorded in the Justin project database following the field program.

Soil samples were taken at 50-metre stations along predetermined survey lines, navigated utilizing compasses and GPS units. Sampling targeted B-horizon soil, unless the C-horizon was the only available sampling medium. Samples were collected at an average depth of 21 cm using hand-held augers or "Geotuls", similar to small mattocks. Attribute data included: sample size, quality, depth, slope, soil horizon, colour and other notes. The sample size was rated from 1 to 5, with 1 representing an inadequate size and 5 representing an optimum size, filling 75% of the sample bag. Sample quality was also similarly rated from 1 to 5, based on sample size, soil development and quality, including lack of organics, and depth of sample.

11.3.1.1 <u>Sample Handling, Shipping and Security</u>

All rock and soil samples were brought back to camp and arranged in order, to determine if any samples were lost or damaged. Soil samples were allowed to dry as much as possible. Lost samples were marked by an empty bag labelled "LS", and damaged samples were re-bagged and re-labelled. Following this, each sample number was recorded, then the samples were placed in rice bags labelled with the shipment number, and addresses of sender and recipient. The optimum weight of a filled rice bag was about 25 kg. The sample list was compared to the database for any discrepancies. When the list matched the database records, each bag was sealed with a zip tie.

The samples were prepared for shipment by TerraLogic Exploration employees, which guaranteed that the sample shipment chain remained uncompromised. Samples were transported either by road by Smalls Expediting Services Ltd. or by air using Alkan Air Ltd. Samples were submitted directly to the ALS

Geochemistry Lab in Whitehorse, which conducts both sample preparation and actual analysis, or the Bureau Veritas prep lab in Whitehorse.

11.3.2 Diamond Drill Core Preparation, Logging and Sampling

The 2019 core handling procedure prior to geotechnical logging was essentially the same as for the 2011 and 2012 drilling programs (Sections 11.1.2 and 11.2.2). The holes were drilled using “HQ” gear, and reduced to “NQ” gear where ground conditions rendered drilling using HQ gear unfeasible.

Core geotechnical logging commenced with cleaning of the core. However, the program employed 3.0-metre rods rather than 10-foot (3.05 m) rods, so no imperial to metric conversions were necessary. 1.0-metre intervals were marked on the drill core with a “Sharpie” fine-tipped permanent marker, and box interval meterages were marked on the upper left and lower right corners respectively on each core box.

Oriented core measurements were employed for holes drilled by HQ gear and where ground conditions allowed, utilizing the Reflex ACT III core orientation system (https://reflexnow.com/product/reflex-act-iii/). Employees of TerraLogic followed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) modified after Clague and Gallagher (2017). Details are listed in Volume 2 of the 2019 Justin assessment report by Bates (2020).

Core recovery intervals were recorded for each 3.00-metre “run” of core. Core recovery calculations involved determining the total length of recovered core (when pieced together as much as possible), and dividing this figure by the length of the run. This figure is expressed as a percentage of the total length of the run, and was recorded in a proprietary data collection utilizing the “Android”-based platform.

Following this, “Rock Quality Designation” calculations (RQD) were recorded for each “run”. This involved a cumulative measurement of all pieces ≥0.10 m as a percentage of the length of the run. It also included the total number of pieces exceeding 0.10 m, the number of natural (excluding mechanical breaks) per run and the longest stick of core.

A metal tag with the hole number, box number, and interval was then affixed to the left side of each box. Following this, core logging commenced, with data and observations recorded digitally into a proprietary MS Access database designed by TerraLogic. Geological information was recorded under the table headings as follows: alteration, brecciation, mineralization, structures, shear zones, weathering and veins.

The sample layout was based on the previous 1.0-metre standard, but varied from 0.50 m to 2.00 m at the discretion of TerraLogic geologists. Sample intervals and corresponding assay tag numbers were marked by red grease pencil. A metal tag with the sample number and interval was attached to the core box at the upper end of each sample, and orange flagging tape was affixed with the tag.

Core boxes were then photographed on a bench specifically designed to accommodate three boxes at one time. Core blocks, orientation lines, sample lines and other labelled features were facing upwards, and a white board showing the hole number, box numbers and the from-to depths for the three boxes placed in the same position per photograph. Photographs of both dry and wet core were taken with a digital camera, and each photo was checked for image quality prior to removal of the core. Photo files were then copied to the appropriate folder on the TerraLogic server.

Drill core sampling was done using a conventional rock saw within a separate cutting structure. Prior to cutting, the geotechnicians labelled both sides of 12” by 20” poly sample bags. The sample number was written on orange flagging tape by a fine-tipped permanent marker, and placed in the corresponding sample bag. This was completed before the core sawing commenced.

When the core box was brought into the sampling tent, the geotechnician confirmed the sample bag matched the interval in the box. The sample bags were stored so that no dust could contaminate the bag. The technician then sawed the core in half, with one half placed in the bag and the other retained for reference. A "cutline" marking the "keel" or bottom of the hole was used as a guide for cutting. Where possible, the same side of the core was placed in the sample bag. When the sample was completed, the poly bag was sealed with a plastic locking zip-tie, and placed in sequential order in a shed while awaiting shipping. After each sample was completed, the core saw was brushed and washed clean, and rock "fines" were disposed in a sump at the core logging facility.

The 2019 program included insertion of QA/QC samples, using reference material "standards" of known gold values, "blank" samples of known near-sub-detection values, and duplicate samples using coarse reject material. In 2019, blank samples comprised a marble aggregate with rock pieces exceeding 15.0 mm in diameter. The minimum insertion frequency was one sample of each QC type per batch of 36 samples. Standard and blank samples were inserted in the same manner as regular drill core samples. For duplicate samples, ALS Geochemistry and Bureau Veritas were both instructed to take a 500-gram re-split of the coarse reject sample, to compare geochemical variations between the same half-core sample. Bureau Veritas was employed only for inter-lab check analysis.

A sample shipment was put together when an entire hole had been sampled, with each shipment provided its own shipment number. Samples were placed in rice bags for transport to the laboratory, with each bag labelled with the lab name, sample shipment number and bag number, and was sealed with a locking zip tie. Typically, each bag contained four to eight samples, with the objective of weighing less than 25 kg. All sample shipment data was recorded into the project MS Access database.

The 2019 core samples remained outside the core logging facility until they could be either flown to Whitehorse by Alkan Air Ltd, or driven there by Smalls Expediting Services. All samples were stored in a locked compound in Whitehorse prior to delivery to the laboratory.

11.3.3 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Sampling, Logging and Hole Completion Protocols

During RAB drilling, samples were collected throughout the hole at 5-foot (1.52 m) intervals corresponding to each rod length. Samples were collected from the cyclone using aa 5-gallon pail attached to it by a bungee cord.

When the sample was collected in the pail, a choice of two different procedures for splitting the sample for laboratory analysis was made, depending on moisture content. If the sample was dry, the material was passed through a vibrating riffle splitter, so that 12.5% was deposited in a cloth bag within a modified 5-gallon pail, and the remaining "reject" 87.5% deposited in a Rubbermaid container. If the sample was wet enough to make a riffle splitter unfeasible, a 3-inch diameter PVC pipe was utilized to obtain the entire sample from top to bottom of the pail; then the sample was transferred to a sample bag. The riffle splitter and 5-gallon pail were cleaned after each sample, using a compressed-air gun. The cyclone interior was also regularly checked and, if material was detected along the interior cyclone walls, scraped and then cleaned with the air gun.

Field duplicates were collected for every 10th sample, and reference material "standards" were inserted after every 20th sample. For duplicate sampling of dry material, the reject material in the Rubbermaid container was run through the riffle splitter again. For wet samples, the duplicate was collected with the PVC pipe and deposited in a duplicate sample bag.

One additional split was collected for chip logging, from the Rubbermaid container for dry samples and the 5-gallon pail for wet samples. The sample was sieved, washed and then spread out on a table using a paint scraper. A subset was collected with a spoon and placed in a particular cell of a chip tray, labelled as per hole number, sample number, sample depth and tray number. This was done for each 1.52-metre interval, eventually filling the chip tray with a representative sample of each interval. Each sample was then examined with a hand lens and logged as per sample interval, lithology, mineralization, percentage of quartz chips and comments. A sample logging template was also filled out using the following parameters: sample ID, interval (from-to), recovery, estimated sample mass (in kg), moisture, insertion of field duplicates and comments. All sample trays were photographed using a Canon SLR camera. At day's end all information from the logging and sampling templates were entered into an MS Access database.

All holes were identified in the field with a log placed directly in the hole, marked with flagging tape labelled with the hole number. If the hole was "making water" after completion, it was plugged with a "bentonite bomb". This consists of a plastic bag filled with bentonite chips and perforated throughout, wrapped in tape, and fitted to the width of the drilling rods. All drill rods were then pulled out, and the "bomb" was placed over the open hole. The bentonite bomb was then pushed downhole by the drill rods until just above where the first water was produced. The rods were then pulled leaving the bomb at the necessary depth, where it acted as a plug, preventing further water from reaching the surface.

11.3.4 Sample Analysis

All rock samples were submitted to the ALS Minerals Laboratories prep lab in Whitehorse, Yukon, for preparation of the pulps which were sent to the ALS Minerals analytical lab in North Vancouver, British Columbia. At the Whitehorse prep lab, all rock samples were logged in, weighed, and underwent fine crushing (prep code CRU-31) so that 70% of the material could pass through a 2 mm screen. The resulting crushed material was split by riffle splitter (prep code SPL-21), and the reject was retained at the Whitehorse lab. A 500-gram subset of the crushed sample was then pulverized (prep code PUL-32m) so that 85% could pass through a 75-micron (75 µm) screen. At the Vancouver lab, all samples underwent 50 g fire assay with Atomic Absorption finish (analytical code Au-AA24) for gold analysis, providing a range of 0.005 to 10.0 g/t Au. A 0.5-gram sample also underwent Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis (analytical code ME-MS41) for the following 53 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. No overlimit analyses were required.

Upon receipt at the prep lab, all soil samples were weighed, logged in, and underwent screening to -180 µm (180-micron-sized screen). Both the plus (>180 µm) and minus (<µm) fractions were retained. Following this, a 25-gram sample underwent "Super Trace Au" analysis (analytical code Au-ST43), providing a range of 0.1 ppb to 0.1 ppm (100 ppb) Au. A 0.5-gram sample also underwent Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis (analytical code ME-MS41) for the following 53 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

Drill core underwent the same prep and analytical procedures as surface rock samples, utilizing analytical codes Au-AA24 and ME-MS41. Overlimits, when warranted, were run for "Ore Grade Elements" (Me-OG46) by aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES analysis. Values exceeding 10.0 g/t Au were run by gravimetric analysis (Au-GRA22), providing a range of 0.05 to 10,000 ppm (1.0%) Au from a 50-gram sample. Overlimit values for silver were re-analyzed by ICP-AES analysis following aqua regia digestion (analytical code AG-OG46), providing an analytical range of 1 to 1,500 ppm (g/t).

Rock chips from RAB drilling are essentially rock samples, and underwent a similar preparatory and analytical process as drill core and rocks. At the Whitehorse ALS prep lab, all rock samples were logged in, weighed, and underwent fine crushing (prep code CRU-31) so that 70% of the material could pass through a 2 mm screen. The resulting crushed material was split by riffle splitter (prep code SPL-21), and the reject was retained at the Whitehorse lab. A 500-gram subset of the crushed sample was then pulverized (prep code PUL-32m) so that 85% could pass through a 75-micron (75 µm) screen. At the Vancouver lab, all samples underwent 50 g fire assay with Atomic Absorption finish (analytical code Au-AA24) for gold analysis. A 0.5-gram sample also underwent Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis (analytical code ME-MS41). No overlimit analyses were required.

11.4 2021 Property Visit

The 2021 single-day property visit was conducted by this author, accompanied by Mr. Cornell McDowell, VP of Exploration, Aben Resources Ltd, on September 18, including round-trip road travel from Watson Lake. Surface travel to Watson Lake from Whitehorse occurred on September 17th, and return travel occurred on September 19th.

The visit comprised re-sampling of six selected intervals of diamond drill core and 16 RAB chip samples from the 2011 and 2019 drilling programs targeting the POW zone. For the core samples, the selected intervals of previously sampled “half core” were resampled as “quarter core” to the best of this author’s ability, either by rock hammer, or simply by obtaining 50% of the remaining core as evenly as possible. The samples were photographed on site (Section 9.7), including photographs of the core box and close-up photos of select portions of these intervals. Samples were described on site as to drill hole, interval sampled, lithology, alteration, colour, mineralization and structural setting, as well as gold grades of sample. The samples were placed in a poly bag together with a tag with a unique sample ID from ALS Minerals, and the same sample ID was written in permanent marker on both sides of the bag. The sample bags were placed in a rice bag, labelled with the contact information of the submitter and the sample numbers, and sealed with a self-locking cable tie.

RAB chip samples were taken from “rejects” stored in secure facilities on site. Each sample was placed in a poly bag together a unique sample ID from ALS Minerals, and the same sample ID was written in permanent marker on both sides of the bag. Samples were placed in a single labelled rice bag. The two rice bags containing the core and RAB chip samples respectively were transported to Whitehorse and personally submitted to the ALS prep and analytical laboratory in Whitehorse.

All rock samples underwent preparation and analysis at the Whitehorse lab of ALS Geochemistry. All samples underwent crushing so that 70% will pass through a 2 mm screen, then pulverization so that >85% will pass through a 75-micron screen (prep code Prep 31). The samples then underwent gold analysis by fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish, providing an analytical range of 1 ppb – 10,000 ppb Au. All samples also underwent multi-element analysis with aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish for the following 41 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.

11.5 Quality Assurance, Quality Control

Quality Assurance (QA) procedures for the 2011 diamond drilling program were adequate to ensure that split core samples were free of significant contamination. A conventional core splitter is inferior to a rock saw for ensuring exact halving of core, but results remain representative of true grades. Quality assurance procedures for rock sampling were adequately disclosed. The 2011 assessment report does not disclose whether the sampling instruments were cleaned after each sample, although details of other sampling procedures, and methodologies of subsequent programs, suggest proper cleaning was likely employed.

The 2011 drilling program employed an adequate number of “standard” reference material samples to ensure one per batch was inserted. However, the insertion rate of one “blank” sample per 40 samples did not ensure one per batch, which was typically 36 samples. No field duplicate drill core samples were taken, and there was no disclosure of requests for ALS Minerals to conduct analysis of “reject” samples as duplicates. Analytical results of QC samples were not provided.

The 2012 Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures for insertion of “standard” and “blank” reference material into the drill core sample stream was the same as per 2011. QC protocol in 2012 included provision of duplicate sampling, with a 500-gram re-split of the coarse reject of the original sample inserted as every 30th sample. Duplicate sampling density was sufficient to ensure one sample per batch. Analytical results of QC samples were not provided.

The 2019 QC sampling protocol was sufficient to ensure inclusion of one duplicate, standard and blank sample per analytical batch. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) for “Standard” reference material were purchased from WCM Minerals Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. For the diamond drilling component, a total of 12 “standard” CRMs, 12 blank samples, comprised of calcite and dolomitic aggregate, and 12 lab duplicates were inserted into the sample stream. For the RAB drilling portion, one duplicate sample was inserted per hole, and a single CRM or blank sample was inserted for every second hole. A total of 9 CRM standards, 19 duplicate and 9 blank samples were inserted into the sample stream (Bates, 2020).

Five types of CRMs were included in both streams: CU193 (low – moderate grade Au, Cu, Mo, Ag; 1 sample); CU195 (low – moderate grade Au, Cu, Mo, Ag; 10 samples); PM469 (low – moderate grade Au; 3 samples); PM933 (high-grade Au, Ag: 3 samples) and W108 (W, Mo; 3 samples). CRM “standards” CU193 (Figure 56), CU195 (Figure 58), PM469 (Figure 57) and PM933 (Figure 59) all returned Au, Ag and Cu values within the upper fail (UFL) and lower fail (LFL) limits (3x Standard Deviation or 3SD) and are considered acceptable. One sample of CU193 returned a Mo value falling below the LFL limit. Also, all samples of W108 fell below the LFL (Figure 60), indicating this type of CRM is unsuitable for W and Mo analysis at the Justin project, and that actual W and Mo values in the regular sample stream are likely higher than reported (Bates, 2020).

The 2011 drilling program involved an inadequate number of blank samples and an absence of core or re-split duplicate analysis of “reject” samples. The 2012 program involved an inadequate number of blank samples, but an adequate number of duplicates.

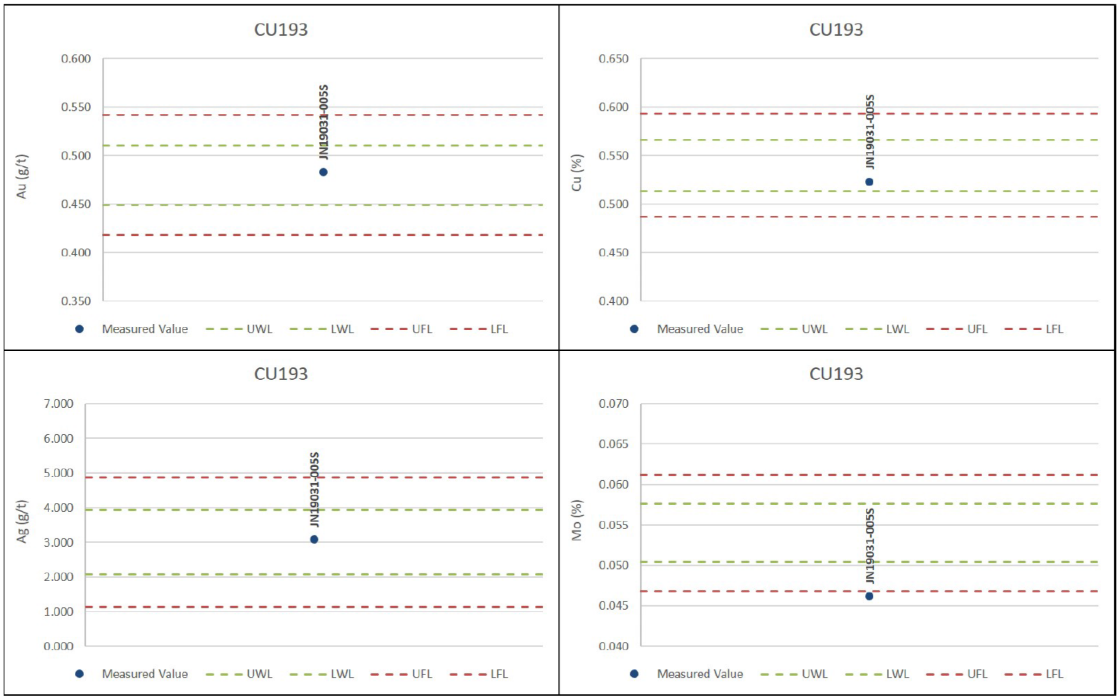

Figure 55: QC Plots of CRM material CU193 (Bates, 2020)

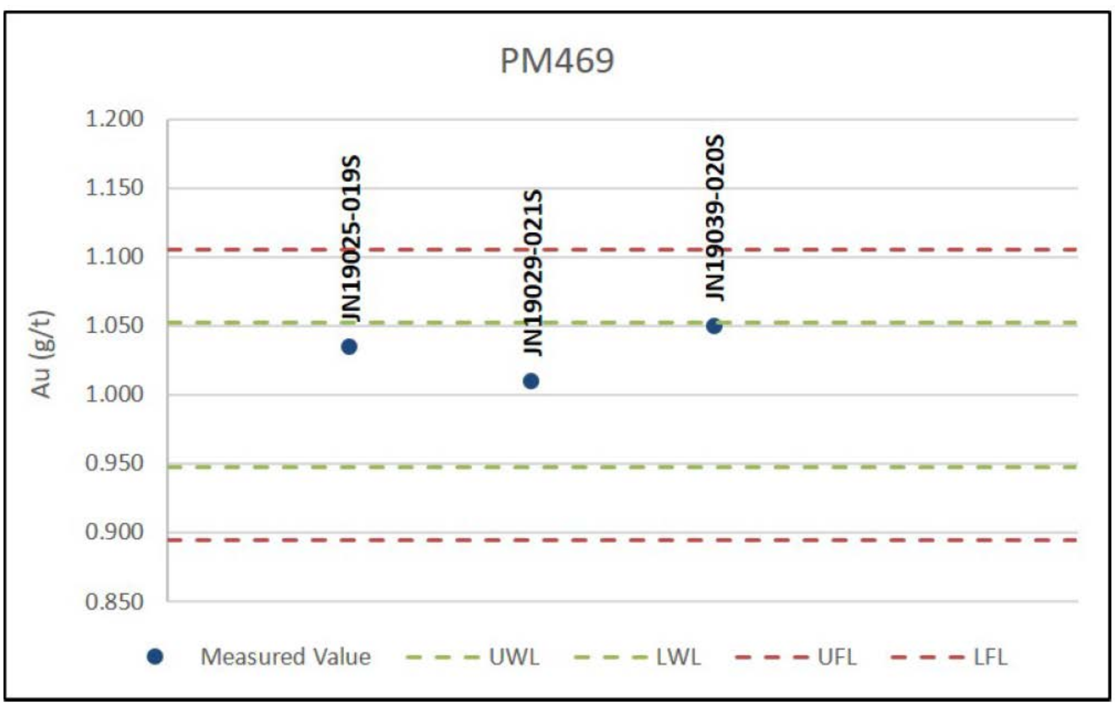

Figure 56: QC plot for CRM PM469 (Bates, 2020)

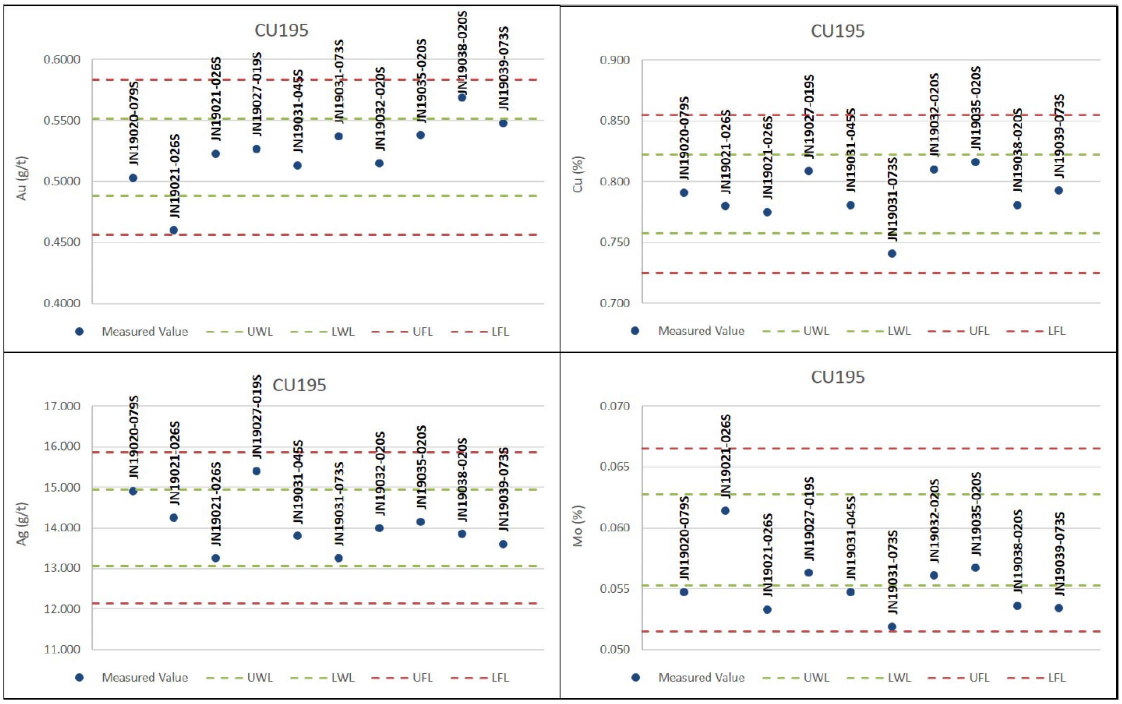

Figure 57: QC plots for CRM CU195 (Bates, 2020)

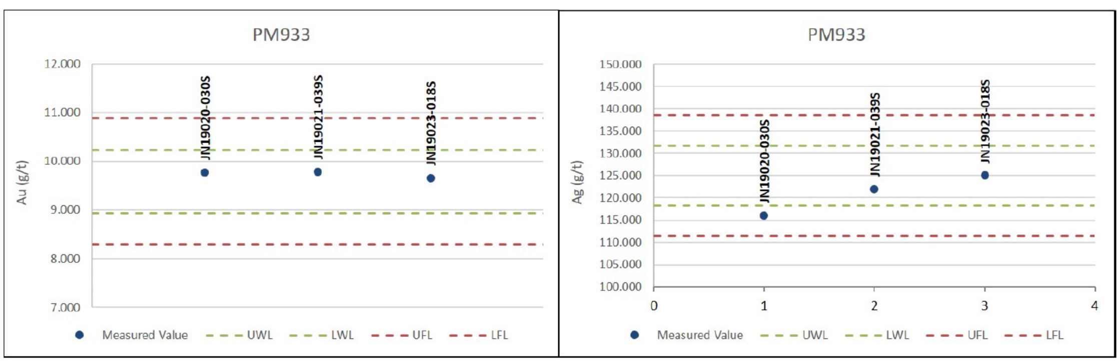

Figure 58: QC plots for CRM PM933 (Bates, 2020)

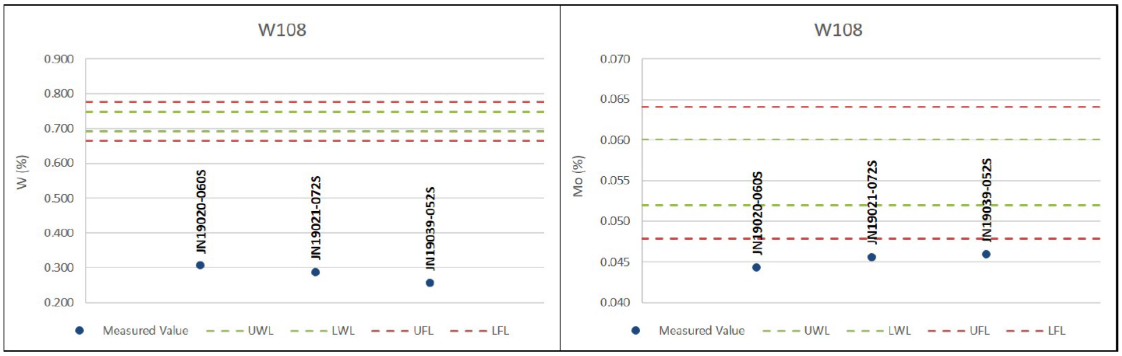

Figure 59: QC plots for CRM W108 (Bates, 2020)

11.5.1 2021 QA/QC

Quality assurance protocols of the 2021 due diligence samples were adequate to eliminate potential contamination, and potential bias due to selection of particular core fragments. No QC samples were added to the sample stream, although ALS Minerals incorporates comprehensive in-house QC sample insertion.

ALS Minerals (ALS) inserted a total of 16 “standard” reference material samples (Table 11 and 6 “blank” reference samples (Table 12). ALS also conducted 10 duplicate analyses, 8 of in-house samples and one each of the resamples core and RC chips (Table 13).

ALS inserted three multi-element “standard” reference material, each from a separate supplier. Analytical results of all elements with all three samples fell within the upper and lower bounds listed by ALS. The laboratory also inserted 13 gold-only standards, again of a variety of sample types from several suppliers, and of a range of “Certified Values” from weakly anomalous (OREAS-45h) to very high grade (G917-1). Assaying of lower Certified Values (<10.0 ppm) utilized mainly ICP-AES analysis (Au-ICP21) whereas higher grade Certified Values utilized mainly WST-SIM analysis (Au-GRA-21), although some lower grade Certified Values also underwent Au-GRA-21 analysis. All gold values for standard reference material also fell within upper and lower bounds determined by ALS. These results indicate that results from the 2021 due-diligence style core and RC chip sampling program are reliable. Table 11 below lists the analytical results for the inserted reference material.

Table 11: Analytical Data and Results, In-house "Standard" Reference Material (ALS Minerals)

Standard Utilized	Analytical Code (ALS)	Commodities	Instrument	Au (ppm)	Pass/ Fail	Comments
EMOG-17	ME-ICP41	Multi-Element (35)	ICP-AES		Pass	Pass - all elements
MRGeo08	ME-ICP41	Multi-Element (35)	ICP-AES		Pass	Pass - all elements
OREAS-45h	ME-ICP41	Multi-Element (35)	ICP-AES		Pass	Pass - all elements
CDN-GS-8E	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	8.51	Pass	Range: 8.02 - 9.04 ppm
CDN-PGMS27	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	4.93	Pass	Range: 4.51 - 5.09 ppm
CDN-PGMS29	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	0.089	Pass	Range: 0.082 - 0.094 ppm
G918-8	Au-GRA-21	Gold	WST-SIM	2.4	Pass	Range: 2.17 - 2.55 ppm
G917-1	Au-GRA-21	Gold	WST-SIM	47.8	Pass	Range: 45.4 - 51.3 ppm
KIP-19	Au-GRA-21	Gold	WST-SIM	2.46	Pass	Range: 2.23 - 2.63 ppm
KIP-19	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	2.45	Pass	Range: 2.28 - 2.58 ppm

OREAS 231	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	0.528	Pass	Range: 0.508 - 0.576 ppm
OREAS 605b	Au-GRA-21	Gold	WST-SIM	1.63	Pass	Range: 1.57 - 1.87 ppm
OREAS 683	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	0.208	Pass	Range: 0.194 - 0.220 ppm
OREAS-45h	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	0.041	Pass	Range: 0.038 - 0.044 ppm
OxQ114	Au-GRA-21	Gold	WST-SIM	35.2	Pass	Range: 33.0 - 37.4 ppm
PMP-18	Au-ICP21	Gold	ICP-AES	0.301	Pass	Range: 0.289 - 0.327 ppm

ALS inserted four samples of “blank” reference material for gold analysis and two for multi-element analysis (35 samples). Two of the blanks inserted for gold analysis underwent gravimetric analysis (Au-GRA-21) by WST-SIM instrumentation, and two underwent ICP-AES analysis (code: Au-ICP21). All returned sub-detection Au values. Both multi-element blanks underwent 35-element ICP-AES analysis, returning values within the upper and lower bounds for all elements. Results indicate the analytical procedure during the 2021 program was essentially free of contamination. Table 12 lists the results of “blank” reference material analysis.

Table 12: Analytical Data and Results, In-house "Blank" reference material (ALS Minerals)

Standard Used	Commodities	Analytical Code (ALS)	Instrument	Au (ppm)	Pass/ Fail	Comments
Blank	Gold	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	<0.05	Pass	Range: <0.05 - 0.10
Blank	Gold	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	<0.05	Pass	Range: <0.05 - 0.10
Blank	Gold	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	<0.001	Pass	Range: <0.001 - 0.002
Blank	Gold	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	<0.001	Pass	Range: <0.001 - 0.002
Blank	Multi-Element (35)	ME-ICP41	ICP-AES		Pass	Pass - all elements
Blank	Multi-Element (35)	ME-ICP41	ICP-AES		Pass	Pass - all elements

Duplicate sampling by ALS comprised one sample undergoing multi-element analysis and nine undergoing gold analysis. The multi-element analysis returned original and duplicate values all falling within upper and lower bounds for each element, indicating a high degree of repeatability, as well as accuracy of analysis. Four samples that underwent duplicate analysis by gravimetric techniques all returned values of <0.05 ppm Au for both the original and duplicate samples. These may have been of blank samples, rendering duplicate analysis as inconclusive. Three samples, all of very low Au grades, underwent duplicate ICP-AES analysis, returning strongly repeatable values, all within the upper and lower bounds. Duplicate analysis of core sample V944305, utilizing gravimetric techniques (Au-GRA-21), returned a very similar duplicate value of 10.60 ppm Au, compared to an original value of 10.45 ppm Au. Duplicate analysis of RC sample JN19-022#016 returned a duplicate value of 0.760 ppm Au, compared with the original value of 0.733 ppm Au. These results indicate a high degree of repeatability, as well as accuracy of analysis. Note: These duplicate analytical results reflect the degree of homogenization of the material sampled following preparation, rather than distribution of gold within the core or RAB chips. Table 13 lists the results of duplicate analysis.

Table 13: Duplicate Analytical Data and Results, Introduced and In-House Samples

Commodities	Sample ID	Code (ALS)	Instrument	Au Original (ppm)	Au Duplicate (ppm)	Pass-Fail Original	Pass-Fail Dup	Range (ppm)
Multi-Element (35)	In-house	ME-ICP41	ICP-AES			Pass	Pass	
Gold	In-house	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	<0.05	<0.05	Pass	Pass	<0.05 - 0.01
Gold	In-house	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	<0.05	<0.05	Pass	Pass	<0.05 - 0.01
Gold	In-house	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	<0.05	<0.05	Pass	Pass	<0.05 - 0.01
Gold	In-house	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	<0.05	<0.05	Pass	Pass	<0.05 - 0.01
Gold	In-house	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	0.056	0.055	Pass	Pass	<0.052 - 0.059
Gold	In-house	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	0.018	0.017	Pass	Pass	0.016 - 0.019
Gold	In-house	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	0.003	0.004	Pass	Pass	0.002 - 0.005
Gold	V944305	Au-GRA-21	WST-SIM	10.45	10.60	Pass	Pass	9.95 - 11.10
Gold	JN19-022#016	Au-ICP21	ICP-AES	0.733	0.760	Pass	Pass	0.708 - 0.785

11.6 Opinion of Author

ALS Global has been awarded and retains ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accreditation, applicable to the 2017 through 2019 exploration programs. From 2011 through 2014 ALS Global had a minimum accreditation of ISO/IES 17025:2005, and retained the highest levels of accreditation throughout the project history while operated by Aben.

This author is of the opinion that sampling, sample preparation, analysis and security protocols for all exploration phases from 2011 through 2019 were adequate to ensure an accurate representation of analytical results, and that the security of chain of custody was adequate to eliminate potential for sample tampering. This author is also of the opinion that sample preparation, analysis and security protocols employed during the 2021 property visit were also sufficient to ensure accuracy of results and lack of potential for sample tampering.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Data Verification in 2021 comprised re-sampling of six higher-grade core intervals from three holes, and resampling of 16 RAB chip samples with various Au grades from 7 holes. Results from both sample sets were compiled by Aben personnel, and re-checked by this author, who can ensure their accuracy.

12.1 Verification of Core Samples

Comparison of resampled versus original Au and Ag values for the six re-sampled core intervals are listed in Table 14, and expressed graphically in Figure 60. All holes sampled were collared in the POW zone. Collar locations are listed in Table 5, within Section 9.71, and are excluded here.

All samples were quartered on site, utilizing a hammer and chisel or simply by estimating approximately 50% of the remining core on an evenly spaced basis. Some variability depending on the selection of particular core fragments included in the re-sample may have occurred.

Table 14: Comparison of Original vs. 2021 Resampled Au, Ag Values, Core Sampling

Sample #	Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Recovery (%)	Au Orig (ppm)	Au 2021 (ppm)	% Diff	Ag Orig (ppm)	Ag 2021 (ppm)	% Diff
V944301	JN11-009	159.05	159.55	0.45	9.77	21.6	121.08	1.6	3.0	87.50
V944302	JN11-009	162.20	163.00	0.80	3.48	1.825	-47.56	3.2	0.4	-87.50
V944303	JN11-009	185.05	186.00	0.95	4.76	3.98	-16.39	0.3	0.2	-33.33
V944304	JN11-009	202.80	203.85	1.05	12.45	11.70	-6.02	1.3	1.3	0.00
V944305	JN19-020	178.33	179.46	1.05	10.5	10.45	-0.48	1.37	1.4	2.19
V944306	JN19-021	253.00	253.84	0.67	3.50	2.54	-27.43	4.89	3.9	-20.25

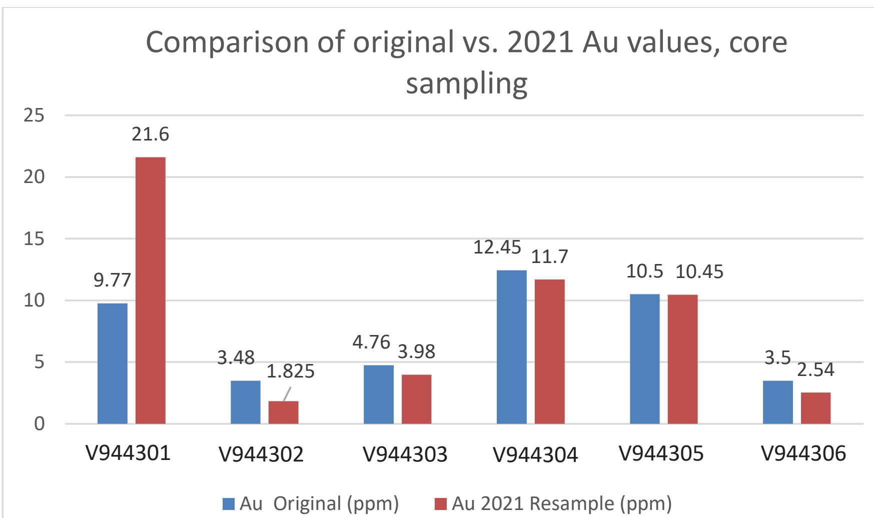

Figure 60: Graphical Representation of Original vs. 2021 resampled Au, Ag values, Core sampling

Samples V944301 through V944304 were from DDH JN11-009, collared in the easter POW zone area (Figure 40). Sample V944301 is comprised mainly of quartz veining (Figure 20) with minor pyrite and trace molybdenite. The variance of Au values between the original and resampled interval is +121.08% (Table 14), a high variance, likely due to coarse gold effect, as well as higher inherent variability resulting from the short 0.45 m sample length. Sample V944302 provided a variance of -47.56%, also a high variance, potentially due to coarse gold effect within the cm-scale veins (Figure 21). The separation between the two original samples is only 2.70 m, indicating the wide quartz vein and narrower quartz stringers share a common mineralogy and coarse gold effect.

Sample V944303 was of a 0.95 interval of semi-massive magnetite skarn (Figure 22), within a calc-silicate matrix hosting about 5% quartz veins. The variance in Au values is -16.39%, indicating lesser but still significant Au variability within skarn-hosted mineralization than in overlying vein mineralization. Sample V944304, of a 1.05 m interval comprising calc-silicate altered phyllite and including a 35-cm section of quartz veining, provided an Au variance of only -6.02%. This suggests a greater uniformity of fairly high-grade Au mineralization within the sample, influenced somewhat by the longer (1.05 m) sample length. However, a coarse gold effect will result in a high range of variability, including coincidentally similar values.

Silver values also showed a high degree of variability, indicating a coarse silver effect may occur also. However, the low Ag values, lower in all cases than the Au values, may exaggerate the percentage variability. The values are typically too low to significantly affect economic viability of the project. Values for base metal and pathfinder elements are too low to warrant comparison.

Sample V944305 was taken from DDH JN19-020, representing a 1.13 m resampled interval of brecciated phyllite, with 7-8% sheeted sub-centimetre quartz veins. The hole was collared in the western POW zone area (Figure 40). The Au variability is only -0.48%, indicating likelihood of a high degree of uniformity of this mineralized interval, marked by moderate argillic and limonitic alteration.

Sample V944306, taken from DDH JN19-021 collared in the northwest POW zone area (Figure 40) comprises an 0.84 m resample of calc-silicate (skarn) - altered phyllite which has undergone late brecciation, silica flooding of the matrix and 15% to 20% replacement-style pyrite. Resampling revealed a fairly high variance in Au grades of -20.25%, indicating brecciated skarn-style mineralization may be marked either by a coarse gold effect or by non-uniform fine or refractory gold content within the variable mineralogic settings of the interval. Comparison of results indicate that a fairly high degree of variability in Au values occurs in the eastern POW zone area, indicated from DDH JN11-009 results, and potentially somewhat less so in the western and northwestern POW zone area, indicated by results from DDH JN19-020 and JN19-021.

12.2 Verification of RAB Samples

Comparison of resampled versus original Au values for the 16 re-sampled core intervals from 7 holes are listed in Table 15, and expressed graphically in Figure 61. Collar locations are listed in Table 8, within Section 9.7.2, and are excluded here.

Table 15: Original vs. Resampled Au and As values, RAB Drilling

2021 Sample	Hole #	Orig Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Au Original (ppm)	Au Resample (ppm)	% Diff Au	As_ppm Orig	As_ppm 2021	%Diff As
JN19-022-14	JN19022	JN19022-014	19.81	21.34	0.321	0.177	-45	34.5	19	-44.9
JN19-022-15	JN19022	JN19022-015	21.34	22.86	0.0025	0.038	1420	32.4	20	-38.3
JN19-022-16	JN19022	JN19022-016	22.86	24.38	0.625	0.733	17	5740	6060	5.6
JN19-022-17	JN19022	JN19022-017	24.38	25.91	0.381	0.178	-53	1145	893	-22.0
JN19-022-18	JN19022	JN19022-018	25.91	27.43	0.102	0.071	-30	1435	1025	-28.6
JN19-026-14	JN19026	JN19026-014	19.81	21.34	0.89	1.315	48	4350	4940	13.6
JN19-028-13	JN19028	JN19028-013	18.29	19.81	0.367	0.232	-37	668	585	-12.4
JN19-028-14	JN19028	JN19028-014	19.81	21.34	0.151	0.273	81	393	632	60.8
JN19-028-15	JN19028	JN19028-015	21.34	22.86	0.172	0.338	97	452	1035	129.0
JN19-028-16	JN19028	JN19028-016	22.86	24.38	0.202	0.163	-19	470	595	26.6
JN19-028-17	JN19028	JN19028-017	24.38	25.91	0.174	0.822	372	604	365	-39.6
JN19-029-09	JN19029	JN19029-009	12.19	13.72	0.863	0.112	-87	373	58	-84.5
JN19-029-10	JN19029	JN19029-010	13.72	15.24	0.106	0.165	56	48.8	1305	2574.2
JN19-030-04	JN19030	JN19030-004	4.57	6.1	0.154	0.163	6	1040	800	-23.1
JN19-032-04	JN19032	JN19032-004	4.57	6.1	0.142	0.179	26	165.5	212	28.1
JN19-033-04	JN19033	JN19033-004	4.57	6.1	0.122	0.207	70	118.5	129	8.9

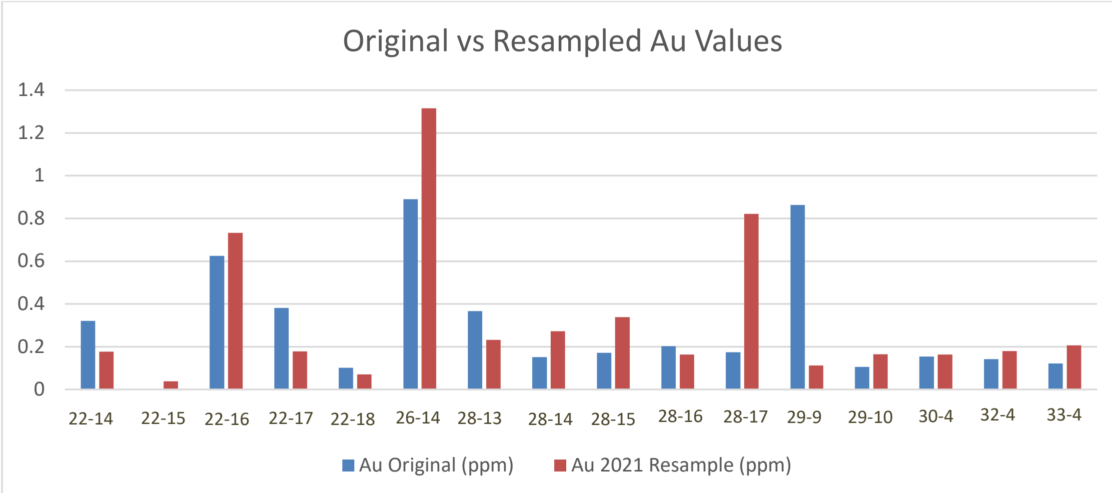

Figure 61: Original vs Resampled Au values, RAB Chips

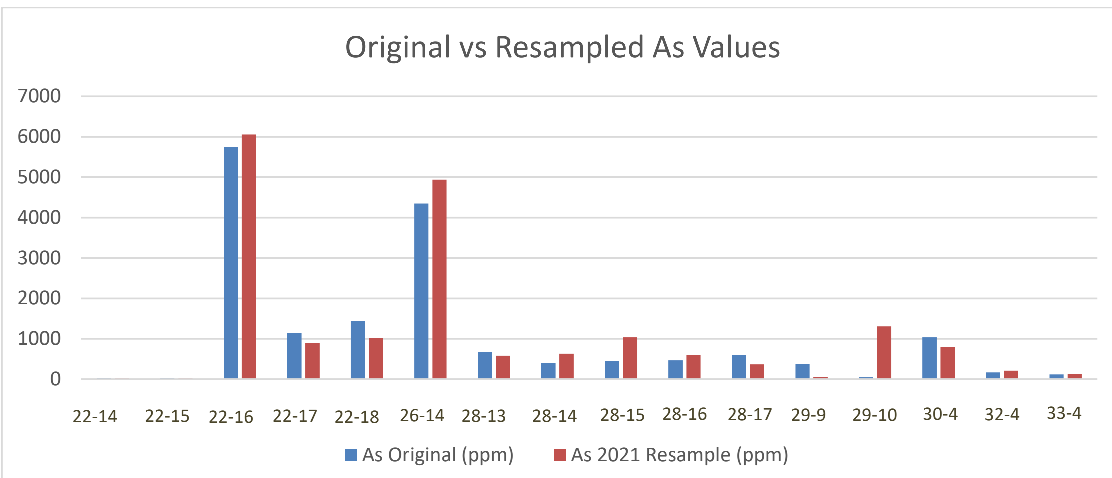

Figure 62: Original vs Resampled As Values, RAB Chips

RAB chip resampling comprised five samples from hole RAB JN19-022; five from RAB JN19-028, two from JN19-029, and one each from RAB holes JN19-026, JN19-030, JN19-032 and JN19-033. All holes were collared in the Lost Ace zone (Figure 48). Samples were chosen to reflect a range of values, from background in Hole JN19-022-015 to a maximum of 0.863 ppm Au from RAB JN19-029-09. The range in variation of Au values is greater than for core sampling, despite the considerably smaller size of RAB chips than core fragments.

The comparative values for sample JN19-022-015 may not necessarily reflect true variability, due to the sub-detection value of the original value. Comparative values for Sample JN19-028-017 also showed a high variance, indicating either a coarse gold effect or a high variability of refractory gold in arsenic (As). Arsenic was also selected for comparison, revealing that the percentage variability was comparable to that for Au. Comparison also showed a fairly strong correlation between Au and As variability; positive

Au variability tends to occur with positive As variability, and vice versa. One exception is sample JN19-029-10, with a re-sample value of 1,305 ppm As versus an original value of 48.8 ppm As. The Au: As correlation, combined with detailed trench sampling indicating sporadic arsenopyrite veining, shows that Au values may reflect refractory gold rather than s coarse gold effect within arsenopyrite veins. Values for other base and pathfinder elements from both the original and re-sampled material are too low to be used for comparative purposes.

Resampling of core samples from the POW zone and of RAB chip samples from the Lost Ace zone confirms the presence of gold within these zones, the likelihood of a coarse gold effect in the POW zone, and of refractory gold within sporadic quartz-arsenopyrite veining at the Lost Ace zone. Although other zones were not resampled, these results indicate the likelihood of a similar coarse gold effect and/or variable refractory gold to be present.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is based on a report by B. Angrove of G&T Metallurgical Services, titled: "Preliminary Assessment of Two Gold Ore Composites from the Justin Gold Project, Aben Resources Ltd. KM3478", included in the 2012 Assessment Report by M. McCuaig.

In July 2012, G&T Metallurgical Services (G&T), a subsidiary of ALS Metallurgy based in Kamloops. BC, completed a preliminary program designed to study the metallurgical response of two composite samples from the Justin project. These studies focused on gravity separation and cyanide leach test work respectively, and were assessed on chemical characteristic of the feed, and gold extraction response, including gravity separation prior to cyanidation. Two composites of 6-mesh material, each weighing about 10.0 kg, were submitted for metallurgical analysis. Each composite comprised a group of consecutive samples represented a distinct style of POW zone mineralization. The total mass of the samples upon submission to G&T was 33.6 kg.

Composite #1 was comprised of 10 consecutive samples from 2011 DDH JN11009 (JN11009-167 through JN11009-176) representing gold + massive magnetite ± pyrrhotite ± bismuth replacement of the calc-silicate skarn. Composite #2 comprised 12 consecutive samples from 2011 DDH JN11010 (JN11010-071 through JN11010-082), representing vein-controlled gold-arsenopyrite ± bismuth ± sulfosalt mineralization which cross-cuts the calc-silicate skarn. The samples were homogenized and underwent rotary-splitting into sub-samples for subsequent extraction test work. Also, representative sub-samples were analyzed as "head data" for the elements listed in Table 16. Replicate head date showed no significant difference in values.

Table 16: Chemical Content Data, 2012 Metallurgical Work (G&T Metallurgical)

Sample	**Assays, percent except Au and Ag in g/t**						
	As	Au	Ag	S	C	S(s)	TOC
Composite 1	0.002	3.05	<1	1.13	0.28	1.11	0.03
Composite 2	2.63	2.98	27	5.83	3.16	5.81	0.03

Although gold grades in both composites are comparable, silver, arsenic and sulphur levels in Composite 2 are significantly higher, representing the different sample medium analyzed. Free-milling cyanidation of Composite 2 may be compromised, largely due to the significant arsenopyrite presence, known to be a host to refractory gold. Negligible amounts of organic carbon (TOC) indicate minimal potential for "preg-robbing" minerals in the composites.

Testing focused on investigating extraction of gold by gravity separation and cyanidation, followed by a cyanidation leach test at a target of 75 µm K_{80}. The gravity concentrate underwent intensive cyanidation, and the intensive leach residue was combined with the gravity tailing for further cyanidation.

The initial gravity separation and bottle-roll cyanidation tests provided a gold recovery of 87% for Composite 1, and 62% for Composite 2, indicating there may be a refractory gold component in the latter. Only 15 to 20% of the gold reported to the gravity concentrate, potentially insufficient to warrant a gravity circuit. However, gold dissolution kinetics on gravity tailings was rapid, with most exposed cyanidable gold solubilized within six hours. Further test work, focusing on the refractory nature of Composite 2, including but not limited to mineralogy and flotation response, is warranted. Flotation of a sulphide concentrate, may be another option for Composite 1.

McCuaig (2012) stated that, although the results of this metallurgical study are valid, these first-pass assessments of the two composite samples must not be considered as a final metallurgical report. McCuaig also re-iterated the recommendations for further test work stated in the G&T report, and added that similar test work is required to investigate characteristics of all other mineralized styles in the property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been conducted on the Justin property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral reserve estimates have been conducted on the Justin property.

16 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

16.1 Sprogge Property

The western border of the Justin property lies in contact with the Sprogge property, currently incorporated into the 3 Aces property recently optioned by Seabridge Gold (Yukon) Inc.

In early 1996, this author was employed by Hemlo Gold Mines Inc (Hemlo) to study anomalous gold values from RGS stream sediment sampling along several streams draining the northeast flank of the ridgeline extending northwest of the Justin property. Later in 1996, favourable mineralization identified along this flank led to staking of the SPROGGE 1-10 claims. Following receipt of favourable results, Hemlo followed up with staking of the SPROGGE 11-74 claims covering much of the ridgeline. Hemlo then merged with Battle Mountain Canada Ltd., which carried out preliminary mapping and sampling later in 1996. The program led to discovery of the Meadows Zone, where hand trenching returned a value of 6.9 g/t Au across 12.0 m, as well as numerous other auriferous showings.

In 1997, Battle Mountain entered into an option agreement with Viceroy Exploration (Canada) Ltd. (Viceroy) on the Sprogge and adjoining Justin claims, and conducted soil geochemical sampling and hand trenching across both blocks. Viceroy conducted chip sampling along the Ridge Zone (later subdivided into the Ridge East and Ridge West zones), returning a value of 1.09 g/t Au across 4.0 m. Viceroy also added the SPROGGE 75-158 and SNOW 26-101 claims late in 1997. In 1998, Viceroy conducted comprehensive mapping and sampling across the Justin-Sprogge property and added the SPROGGE 159-202 claims to provide an access corridor to the Nahanni Range Road.

In 1999, NovaGold Resources Inc (NovaGold) acquired a 100% interest in the property, and conducted a brief surface exploration program. In 2000, NovaGold entered into an agreement with Kennecott Canada Inc. and together completed a 4-hole, 762-metre diamond drilling program. The collar locations were constrained by rugged topography, and the holes were drilled sub-parallel to stratigraphy. Gold grades returned were negligible, to a maximum of 0.703 g/t across 0.3 m. Novagold concluded that, although auriferous veining is widespread, the veining itself is volumetrically small, separated by large expanses of barren rock. Therefore, NovaGold discontinued exploration on the property.

The Sprogge-Justin area underwent little exploration from 2001 through 2008. In 2009, Yukon prospector Alex McMillan discovered high-grade gold mineralization on the 3 Aces property located on the west side of the Little Hyland River, igniting a staking rush in the area. Northern Tiger Resources Inc. (Northern Tiger) optioned the 3 Aces property in 2010 and purchased the Sprogge property in early 2011. Later that year, Northern Tiger conducted soil sampling and rock channel sampling of the Meadows, Ridge East and Ridge West zones. Results include: 8.5 g/t Au across 6.8 m from the Meadows zone, 7.6 g/t gold over 2.5 m from the Ridge East zone, and 7.1 g/t Au across 1.8 m from the Ridge West zone, supporting the 1996 and 1997 results (Yukon Minfile, as of 2012).

By early 2014, the Golden Predator Mining Corp (Golden Predator) acquired the 3 Aces property, and in late 2017 acquired the Sprogge property from Alexco Exploration Canada Corp. and Newmont Canada Corp. Alexco and Newmont had previously acquired the property from Northern Tiger (News Release, Golden Predator, Nov 30, 2017). In 2018, Golden Predator completed a diamond drilling program comprising 2,169 m of HQ core in 27 holes focused on 6 targets. The best results include: 8.73 g/t Au across 2.00 m in Target 1, interpreted as the former Meadows zone, and 1.35 g/t Au across 16.86 m at Target 6 (News Release, Nov 18, 2018), interpreted as the Ridge East zone. Golden Predator did not disclose whether these represent true widths, and conducted no further exploration on the Sprogge property.

In May of 2021, Seabridge Gold acquired a 100% interest in the property from Golden Predator. No exploration is known to have occurred later in 2021 (News Release, Seabridge, May 26, 2021).

16.2 3 ACES PROPERTY

The present 3 Aces property abuts the far western end of the Justin property, and the western aside of the Sprogge property. In 1997, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd (Hudson Bay) staked the Hit property along the west side of the Little Hyland River, in response to activity at the Justin and Sprogge properties. In 1998, the 3 ACE 1-83 claims were staked by Yukon prospector Alex MacMillan along the south boundary of the Hit claims and then optioned these to Hudson Bay late that year. By late 1998, Hudson Bay held a large land package straddling the Little Hyland River which include the 3 Ace claims. Airborne geophysical surveying and soil sampling were conducted across the property. Hudson Bay returned the 3 Ace block to McMillan late in 2000.

In 2003, ATAC Resources Ltd. (ATAC) optioned the property and conducted excavator trenching, geological mapping and rock sampling near the Road occurrence, located east of the Nahanni Range

Road. Hand trenching and prospecting was completed on several other targets. The company terminated its option shortly thereafter. Later in 2003, McMillan found the “Main Zone” comprising a quartz vein with spectacular visible gold grading 5,401.1 g/t (157.53 oz) Au along its hanging wall side.

In 2005, McMillan re-optioned the remaining 383 Ace claims to North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd. (North American Tungsten) which conducted ground magnetic surveying and soil sampling. North American Tungsten terminated its option in early 2008.

From 2007 onward, McMillan re-staked much of the expired Hudson Bay property and expired 3 Ace claims. In early 2010, Northern Tiger entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the property, and increased the property size to 293 quartz claims. The company conducted rock and soil sampling and detailed geological mapping, leading to discovery of the Sleeping Giant zone along the west flank of the Little Hyland River valley, northeast of the Main zone. The Sleeping Giant zone comprised a lenticular quartz vein about 300 metres in length and up to 25 metres in width, with visible gold occurring along its extent. Rock sampling returned values up to 66.5 g/t Au.

In late 2010, Northern Tiger staked an additional 682 claims, and carried out a diamond drilling program of 1,240 m in 9 holes. Three targeted the Main zone, of which two holes returned values up to 30.3 m grading 4.3 g/t Au from DDH 3A-10-01, and 10.9 m grading 14.8 g/t Au from DDH 3A-10-02. Drilling at the Sleeping Giant zone returned lower grade intercepts, up to 6.5 m grading 1.35 g/t Au. Drilling indicated the zone occurs as a gently east-dipping body about 6 metres thick and that high grade mineralization may be specific to particular regions of the zone.

By the end of 2010, Northern Tiger had identified the North Zone, northeast of the Main zone, the Green West zone, northwest of the Main Zone, the Kaiser trend extending northwest of the Main West zone, and several other showings. In 2011, Northern Tiger completed a 34-hole diamond drilling program for 5,604 m. Of this, 18 holes were successfully completed on the Main zone, returning maximum values of 4.6 g/t Au over 35.0 m, and 2.58 g/t Au over 53.0 m. Gold values from 6 completed holes at the Green West zone were low, although did intersect fairly low-grade mineralization. One of two holes targeting the Main zone returned an intercept of 0.4 g/t Au; the other did not return significant Au values.

In 2012, Northern Tiger completed a 15-hole, 1,711-metre diamond drilling program, targeting the Main zone, Kaiser trend, the Green East zone and the Sleeping Giant zone. Drilling at the Main zone confirmed a strike extent of about 200 metres, and returned values up to 3.6 g/t Au over 8.6 m. The single hole testing the Kaiser trend returned 0.6 g/t Au over 32.4 m. Drilling of 7 short holes targeting the Sleeping Giant zone returned values up to 3.3 g/t Au over 7.3 m (Yukon Minfile, current to 2012). Note: The Yukon Minfile does not specify whether the intercepts represent true widths of mineralized zones.

In 2013, Golden Predator Mining Corp gained control of the 3 Aces project, and conducted a bulk sample test comprising 3 large samples weighing 620 kg, 800 and 842 kg, respectively. Head grades were 1.79 g/t, 10.5 g/t and 212.5 g/t Au, respectively. Tests on gravity-recoverable gold yielded recoveries of 86.9%, 93.7% and 95.8% respectively (News Release, July 15, 2014), with higher recoveries corresponding to higher grades. Overall recoveries were eventually determined to be 93.5%, 97.9% and 98.3% respectively (News Release, Dec 2, 2014).

In 2015, Golden Predator completed a 13-hole, 45.73-metre Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling program on the Sleeping Giant zone, targeting its near-surface extent. Results reported ranged from 25.75 g/t Au across 2.5 feet (0.77 m) to 158.97 g/t Au across 7.5 feet (2.29 m) (News Release Sept 14, 2015). The drilling was conducted in preparation of a planned 550-tonne bulk sample. Extraction was completed by late February, 2016, but Golden Predator elected to continue extraction due to favourable gold values at its base (News Release March 7, 2016). The bulk sample eventually totaled 750 short tons (680.5

tonnes), from which initial gravity tests returned gravity recoveries of 80.81% to 92.79%, with 110.7 troy oz. recovered from 66.65 dry tonnes of concentrate (News Release June 6, 2016).

Golden Predator also conducted surface exploration across the property, leading to discovery of the Seven of Spades zone (surface sample values up to 18.55 g/t Au), the Queen of Spades zone (surface samples up to 30.8 g/t Au), the Jack of Spades zone (values up to 64.3 g/t Au over 1.5 m) and the Three of Spades zone (surface samples up to 6.95 g/t Au) (News Release dated Nov 21, 2016). The Sleeping Giant zone was re-named the Ace of Spades zone, sometimes called the Spades zone.

Drilling in 2017, of the Ace of Spades zone, continued to return significant gold intercepts up to 39.63 m grading 13.71 g/t Au (News Release dated May 30, 2017). Golden Predator also announced that the Ace of Spades and Jack of Spades zone were "merging" into a single zone (News Release dated July 10, 2017). In 2018, Golden Predator commenced extraction of a planned 9,800 tonne bulk sample of Spades Zone mineralization (Figure 61). By early 2019, 6% of the sample had been processed, yielding 365 troy oz. Au and 34 troy oz. Ag. Processing comprised the use of water and gravity only (News Release dated Feb 11, 2019), with recoveries exceeding 85%. In May of 2019, Golden Predator announced re-commencement of processing of the bulk sample (News Release dated May 13, 2019); however, no further announcements of bulk sample progress are available.

In May of 2020, Golden Predator announced completion of sale of 100% of the assets of the 3 Aces project to Seabridge Gold Corp. No further work by Seabridge has been publicly announced.

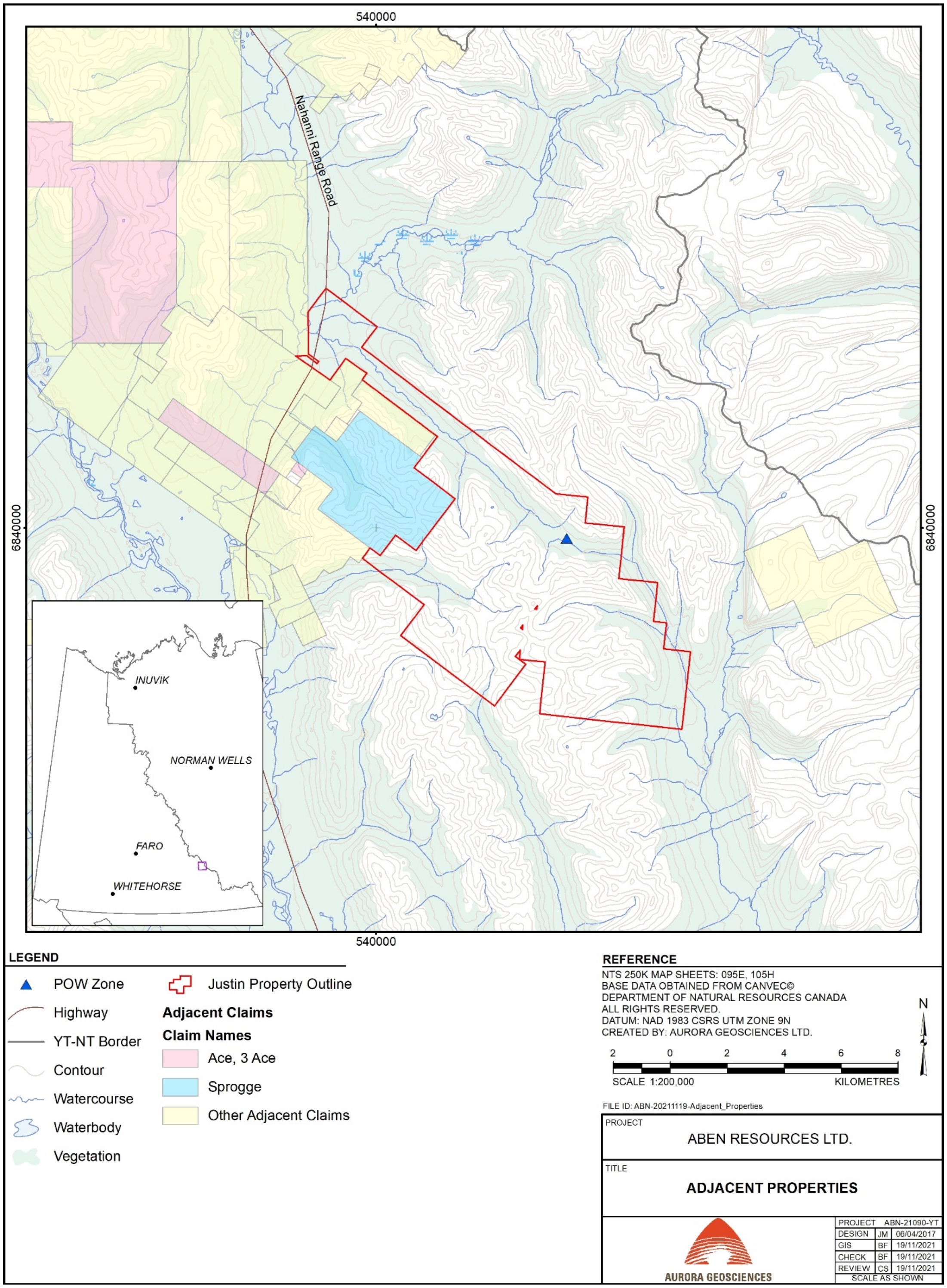

Figure 63: Adjacent Properties to Justin property

Figure 64: Spades zone (formerly Sleeping Giant zone), September, 2021

17 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To this author's knowledge, there are no other data or information available to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

18 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

18.1 INTERPRETATIONS

From 2011 through 2019, three diamond ± RAB drilling programs together with variable amounts of surface exploration, and three further surface-only exploration programs, were completed on the Aben property. These are subsequent to the 2011 Technical Report on activities to 2010 by this author, the most recent report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

The programs confirm that the majority of mineralization in the JUSTIN 1-25 block and areas to the southeast can be classed as belonging to an "Intrusion Related Gold System" (IRGS), first postulated by Hart and Lewis (2005). The Justin stock represents the intrusive core of the system, marked by the POW zone, from which metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids have resulted in a variety of mineralized settings occurring radially outbound from the core. These include endoskarn mineralized zones towards the Justin Stock intrusion boundaries, and exoskarn zones directly outbound of the stock. Sheeted quartz veins overprinting and extending beyond skarn zones indicate a subsequent pulse of hydrothermal fluid movement. Rare high-grade veins in the area may represent “Bonanza”- style quartz veining. The Main Zone represents skarn-style mineral emplacement along a wide north-south trending monzonitic dyke. Chalcedonic veining at the Confluence Zone represents a more epithermal mineral setting, resulting from emplacement from more evolved, lower temperature hydrothermal fluids.

Hart and Lewis (2005) stated that mineralized zones west of the JUSTIN 1-25 block area become progressively less indicative of IRGS mineralization, and more typical of orogenic mineralization, typified by strongly auriferous quartz veins within the 3 Aces property. IRGS-style hydrothermal mineralization is essentially absent in the 3 Aces area. The Sprogge property, located between the Justin and 3 Aces property, represents an area of overlap of the two major settings, hosting both orogenic and IRGS-style mineralized zones. The Lost Ace zone, located in this intermediate area, may represent orogenic, rather than IRGS-style mineralization.

Mapping to 2012 indicated that a well-developed north-south trending structural fabric occurs in the Justin property area. This is marked by a roughly two km-wide corridor of dykes and structural zones centered along a north-south axis extending through the Main and POW zones. These features may have been conduits for magmatic movement and associated hydromagmatic fluid movement, resulting in emplacement of various settings of IRGS-style mineralization. This corridor represents the area of highest exploration potential.

The programs from 2011 through 2019 included comprehensive surface soil and rock geochemical sampling, diamond drilling of the Main and Confluence zones, and RAB drilling of the Lost Ace zone. The detailed exploration indicates little economic potential remains in the Main and Confluence zones, which do not warrant further exploration at this time. Some further work may be warranted at the Lost Ace zone. The Kangas Zone is more enigmatic, and has been interpreted to represent a block which has slid northward from the central ridge on the JUSTIN 1-25 claim block. A topographic depression identified upslope may represent the source of the detached block. At the Kangas zone, hole JN11003 intersected very high-grade silver mineralization, including a 1.07-metre intercept grading 7,320 g/t (235 oz/t) Ag, 1.11 g/t Au, and 3.52% Cu from 42.23 m to 43.30 m. Recoveries were very poor, and the interval has been interpreted to represent the base of the rafted block. The hole was terminated at 43.38 m, due to unworkable drilling conditions. The high Cu-Ag assemblage is atypical of auriferous mineralization elsewhere on the property, and may represent a late pulse of hydrothermal fluid movement either along the permeable detachment zone, or, if the Kangas Zone is in situ, along a relatively flat, shallow fault zone.

The POW zone, including the POW West zone, remains the most prospective target on the property. Aben workers, particular McCuaig and Bates, have interpreted airborne magnetic signatures as representing cupolas of the Justin stock, which likely extends significantly farther than its surface expression. Drilling at the POW West target intersected massive sulphide mineralization directly below a fault zone. This mineralization likely emanated from the Justin stock, and represents a distal portion of the POW prospect.

The Big Swifty occurrence is marked by several strongly anomalous gold values from ridgeline soil sampling, and remains a prospective target. A sample of ferricrete within a talus slide near the Big Swifty zone returned 45.0% Zn, 6.9% Pb, 54.3 ppm (g/t) Ag, 111 ppm Hg, 5,394 ppm Bi and 31.2 ppm Sb. This is an unusual assemblage for ferricrete, with extremely high Zn and Pb values, as well as strongly anomalous pathfinder element signatures. The high Bi value indicates higher-temperature source fluids, commonly intrusion-proximal, although no intrusive rocks have been mapped in this area. Ferricrete forms from metal ion-bearing meteoric water transported from an upslope, not necessarily proximal source. The presence of high-grade base metal values in an area also having anomalous gold-in-soil values indicates potential for multiple mineralized sources with varying metallogenic characteristics.

Soil sampling density was adequate to determine constraints of mineralization at the Lost Ace and POW West zones, and the eastern part of the Confluence zone. Soil sampling across the Main zone was done during pre-2010 exploration programs. However, areas southeast of the POW zone were not covered by the 2011 through 2019 programs, and further soil sampling along both flanks of the ridgeline at the Big Swifty zone is warranted.

Due-diligence style resampling was done for six original diamond drill core samples of moderate to high grade mineralization from the POW zone. Results indicate a fairly high degree of variability of Au values between original sample results and those from 2021 resampling, although they confirm the presence of significant gold at the POW zone. The lack of anomalous As values indicates this is likely due to the “coarse gold effect”. The variation is highest in DDH JN-11-009, collared in the eastern area of the zone, and less so in DDH JN-19-020 and 19-021, in the northwestern area.

Re-sampling was also completed on 16 original samples of RAB chips from the Lost Ace zone. The fine grained nature of RAB chips would suggest the likelihood of a small variance between original and resampled material. However, the variance in Au grades is greater than that of the POW zone resampling. The degree of variance of As values between the original and resampled material was similar to that for gold, indicating a correlation between gold and arsenic grades. Gold at the Lost Ace zone is likely to be refractory, encased within lattices comprising arsenopyrite grains, rather than occurring as coarse grains.

18.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made from results of the 2011 through 2019 programs:

- The programs identified the POW West, Big Swifty and Lost Ace zones, and focused on further exploration on the POW, Main Skarn, Kangas and Confluence zones.
- Intensive exploration has established that mineralization within the eastern and central Justin property comprises an “Intrusion Related Gold System” (IRGS), centered on the Justin stock, and therefore on the POW zone.
- The POW zone is located at the core of the IRGS system, with the POW West, Kangas and Confluence zones representing progressively outbound prospects within the system. The Main Skarn, although fairly distal from the POW zone, may represent a similar proximal setting, along a large dyke roughly coeval with the Justin stock.
- The auriferous quartz veining at the 3 Aces property west of Highway 10 represents an orogenic, primarily lode gold, setting. The Sprogge property, between the 3 Aces and Justin properties, covers the overlap area between the marginal portions of the IRGS and the orogenic system. The Sprogge property hosts mineralized examples of both settings.
- The Lost Ace zone likely represents the orogenic setting, with narrow high-grade zones of mesothermal quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization.

- The POW and POW West zones comprise essentially a single target, the most prospective on the property at this time. These cover the upper portions of the Justin intrusion, projected cupolas of this stock, and proximal sheeted vein-style mineralization emanating from it.
- The NNW-trending Justin fault, interpreted to extend roughly SSE from the POW zone through the Main zone and possibly to the Big Swifty occurrence, may provide an additional vector for hydrothermal fluid movement and associated mineral emplacement.
- The Kangas Zone may represent a detached block of arsenic-enriched replacement-style hydrothermal mineralization, which has slid downslope to the north of its original in situ location. Drilling intersected very high-grade Ag and high Cu and Au values along a breccia zone interpreted either as a fault zone or the detachment horizon. A topographic depression near the top of the north flank of the ridgeline may represent its in situ location. No ground-truthing has been done to confirm this.
- The Big Swifty zone remains prospective, due to anomalous to high gold-in-soil values along the ridgeline, and the presence of ferricrete with very high Zn and Pb values and high Ag, Hg, Bi and Sb values. The high Bi value suggests proximity to an intrusive body.
- The Main zone has undergone sufficient exploration to constrain its lateral extent, and determine that economic potential is limited. No further work is recommended.
- The Confluence zone has also been largely constrained, although auriferous mineralization along the Little Hyland Fault, separating the Yusezyu and Gull Lake formations, warrants some further study.
- RAB drilling results on the Lost Ace prospect returned mainly low metal values, indicating limited economic potential. Some further potential remains, due to local high-grade quartz-arsenopyrite veining.
- Existing grid soil sampling is insufficient to constrain the boundaries of mineralization at the POW and Big Swifty zones. Further soil sampling is warranted for the projected upslope source of the Kangas zone.
- Results from the 2021 core resampling program show a high degree of variance in gold values occur between original and re-sampled material from the POW zone, indicating the likelihood of a coarse gold effect. The program nonetheless confirms the presence of significant gold at the POW zone.
- The 2021 RAB chip resampling revealed a high degree of variance of gold values between original and resampled material from the Lost Ace zone. Gold shows a strong correlation with arsenic, with a similar degree of variance, indicating the likelihood that gold at the Lost Ace zone is primarily refractory. The results also confirm the presence of anomalous gold at the Lost Ace zone.

19 RECOMMENDATIONS

19.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program, with Phase 1 comprising grid and contour soil sampling, rock sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, and Phase 2 comprising a 1,200-metre diamond drilling program, is recommended for follow-up exploration on the Justin property.

Grid soil sampling, at a 100-metre line spacing and 50-metre station spacing, is recommended for the southeastern part of the POW target area, the interpreted in situ location of the displaced Kangas zone, and the Big Swifty target area. Contour soil sampling is also recommended for areas between the POW and Lost Ace zones, and northwest of the Lost Ace zone. Rock sampling is to be done where warranted. A total of 600 soil and 80 rock samples are budgeted, although additional soil sampling may be done if fewer rock samples are taken. Geological mapping is designed to delineate further the extent of the POW zone, the in- situ part of the Kangas zone, and the Big Swifty area, where mapping should focus on identification of intrusive structures, if any.

Phase 2 diamond drilling is recommended to comprise 8 holes, averaging 150 metres in length. Two 12-hour shifts are recommended, with drill pads constructed early in Phase 2. The primary target will be the Pow Zone area, designed to delineate the full extent of intrusion-related mineralization and to identify the presence of cupolas, if any. Drill testing of the Lost Ace zone, the Big Swifty occurrence, and the interpreted in situ location of the displaced Kangas Zone, may be warranted, depending on Phase 1 results.

Both phases would be heli-supported, based on the existing roadside camp which requires some refurbishing. Phase 1 is designed as a 14-day program, and may commence by mid-June, with five field staff, a cook and a helicopter pilot. Phase 2 would commence in mid- to late July, following receipt of Phase 1 results, and would require 34 field-days. The Phase 2 crew would comprise four diamond drillers, two core logging and sampling staff, two pad builders, a helicopter pilot and a cook. Phase 1 expenditures, including report writing and a 10% contingency, are estimated at CDN$258,000, and Phase 2 expenses, including 5% contingency, are estimated at CDN$912,000.

19.2 Recommended Budget

19.2.1 Phase 1 Budget

Personnel: 14 days, plus pre-program prep and wrap-up:	$59,800
Personnel: GIS, figure production:	$ 2,380
Helicopter support, incl. fuel:	$88,860
Expediting:	$ 7,680
Camp fuel, camp and field supplies:	$ 5,260
Rocks: 80 samples @ $70 each:	$ 5,600
Soils: 600 soils @ $60 ea:	$36,000
QC Reference Material purchase:	$ 1,400
Groceries: 91 person-days @ $50/day:	$ 4,550
Truck rental and surface travel expenses:	$ 6,450
Communications (Satellite dish, computers, radios, etc.):	$ 6,615
Field Total:	**$224,595**
Field and assessment report writing:	$ 10,200
Sub-total:	**$234,795**
10% Contingency:	$ 23,480
Phase 1 Total:	**$258,275**

19.2.2 Phase 2 Budget

Personnel: 34 Days, plus pre-program prep and wrap-up:	$129,800
Personnel: GIS, figure production:	$ 2,465
Pad builders, incl. lumber:	$ 52,000
Drilling, incl. fuel, mobe/demobe:	$286,500
Core sampling, incl. reference material:	$ 63,925
QC Reference Material purchase:	$ 1,200
Helicopter support, incl. fuel:	$231,000
Expediting:	$ 27,850
Camp fuel, camp and field supplies:	$ 15,600
Groceries: 344 person-days @ $50/day:	$ 17,200
Truck rental and surface travel expenses:	$ 14,500
Communications (Satellite dish, computers, radios, etc.):	$ 13,570
Field Total:	**$855,610**
Field and assessment report writing:	$ 12,900
Sub-total:	**$868,510**
5% Contingency:	$ 43,426
Phase 2 Total:	**$911,936**

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Respectfully submitted,

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Carl Schulze

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Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo, EGBC
Senior Project Manager

Reviewed by

Gary Vivian

Gary Vivian, MSc, PGeol

Appendix I

Certificate of Qualifications, Consent, Date and Signatures

Consent of Qualified Person

The author consents to the public filing of the Technical Report titled Technical Report, Update on Exploration Status, Justin Property, Yukon Territory", dated January 31, 2022, and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed. The author confirms they have read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

This consent is dated at Whitehorse, Yukon, February 1, 2022

Carl Schulze

Carl Schulze, P.Geol.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
C.M. SCHULZE
25393
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

I, Carl Schulze, with a business address at 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9, hereby certify that:

a) I am a Project Manager employed by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "Technical Report, Update on Exploration Status, Justin Property, Yukon Territory." dated January 31, 2022 (the "Technical Report").

c) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC), Lic No. 25393. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 38 years since my graduation from Lakehead University. I have worked extensively and specifically on Cordilleran intrusion-related gold deposits and mineralized zones in Yukon, Alaska and British Columbia for a minimum aggregate time of 14 years. I also served as the Resident Geologist for the Government of Nunavut from 2000 - 2002.

d) I was present for one day on September 18 on the Justin property that is the subject of this report;

e) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report;

f) I have had no involvement with Aben Resources Ltd., its predecessors or subsidiaries. nor in the Justin Property, and I am independent of the issuer applying the test in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

g) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Aben Resources Ltd., its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

h) I have read "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form;

i) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission or addition of which would make the Report misleading, and;

j) This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 compliant technical report titled "Technical Report, Update on Exploration Status, Justin Property, Yukon Territory." dated January 31, 2022.

Dated at Whitehorse this 31 day of January, 2022.

Carl Schulze

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
C.M. SCHULZE
25393
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Carl Schulze, BSc, P. Geo.
Address: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Appendix II

Claim Tenure (as of January 31, 2022)
Justin Property
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Grant number	Claim name	Claim number	Claim owner	Recording date	Staking date	Expiry date
YB59913	JUSTIN	1	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-06-01	1995-05-28	2042-11-29
YB59914	JUSTIN	2	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-06-01	1995-05-28	2042-11-29
YB59915	JUSTIN	3	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-06-01	1995-05-28	2042-11-29
YB59916	JUSTIN	4	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-06-01	1995-05-28	2042-11-29
YB70809	JUSTIN	5	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70810	JUSTIN	6	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70811	JUSTIN	7	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70812	JUSTIN	8	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70813	JUSTIN	9	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70814	JUSTIN	10	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70815	JUSTIN	11	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70816	JUSTIN	12	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70817	JUSTIN	13	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70818	JUSTIN	14	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70819	JUSTIN	15	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70820	JUSTIN	16	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70821	JUSTIN	17	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70822	JUSTIN	18	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70823	JUSTIN	19	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70824	JUSTIN	20	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2042-11-29
YB70825	JUSTIN	21	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2041-11-29
YB70826	JUSTIN	22	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2038-11-29
YB70827	JUSTIN	23	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2038-11-29
YB70828	JUSTIN	24	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2038-11-29
YB70829	JUSTIN	25	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	1995-10-24	1995-10-18	2038-11-29
YC73232	SP	1	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73233	SP	2	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73234	SP	3	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73235	SP	4	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73236	SP	5	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73237	SP	6	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73238	SP	7	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73239	SP	8	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73240	SP	9	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73241	SP	10	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73242	SP	11	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2038-11-29
YC73243	SP	12	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73244	SP	13	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73245	SP	14	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73246	SP	15	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73247	SP	16	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29

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YC73253	SP	22	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73257	SP	26	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73265	SP	34	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73267	SP	36	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73269	SP	38	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73270	SP	39	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73271	SP	40	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73272	SP	41	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73273	SP	42	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73275	SP	44	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73276	SP	45	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73278	SP	47	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YC73279	SP	48	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
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YC73281	SP	50	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2008-04-11	2008-04-03	2039-11-29
YD65452	SP	51	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-08-27	2010-08-10	2041-11-29
YD65453	SP	52	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-08-27	2010-08-10	2041-11-29
YD65454	SP	53	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-08-27	2010-08-10	2041-11-29
YD65455	SP	54	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-08-27	2010-08-11	2041-11-29
YD65456	SP	55	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-08-27	2010-08-11	2041-11-29
YD25701	VF	1	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25702	VF	2	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25703	VF	3	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
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YD25711	VF	11	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25712	VF	12	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25713	VF	13	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25714	VF	14	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25715	VF	15	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25716	VF	16	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25717	VF	17	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25718	VF	18	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2030-10-18
YD25719	VF	19	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25720	VF	20	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25721	VF	21	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25722	VF	22	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25723	VF	23	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25724	VF	24	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25725	VF	25	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25726	VF	26	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25727	VF	27	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25728	VF	28	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25729	VF	29	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25730	VF	30	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25731	VF	31	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25732	VF	32	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25733	VF	33	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25734	VF	34	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25735	VF	35	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25736	VF	36	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25737	VF	37	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25738	VF	38	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25739	VF	39	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25740	VF	40	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25741	VF	41	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25742	VF	42	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2030-10-18
YD25743	VF	43	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25744	VF	44	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25745	VF	45	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25746	VF	46	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25747	VF	47	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18

YD25748	VF	48	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25749	VF	49	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25750	VF	50	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25751	VF	51	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25752	VF	52	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25753	VF	53	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25754	VF	54	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25755	VF	55	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25756	VF	56	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25757	VF	57	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25758	VF	58	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25759	VF	59	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25760	VF	60	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25761	VF	61	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25762	VF	62	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25763	VF	63	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25764	VF	64	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25765	VF	65	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25766	VF	66	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25767	VF	67	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25768	VF	68	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25769	VF	69	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25770	VF	70	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25771	VF	71	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25772	VF	72	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25773	VF	73	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25774	VF	74	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25775	VF	75	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25776	VF	76	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25777	VF	77	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25778	VF	78	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25779	VF	79	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25780	VF	80	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25781	VF	81	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25782	VF	82	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25783	VF	83	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25784	VF	84	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25785	VF	85	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25786	VF	86	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25787	VF	87	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25788	VF	88	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-17	2030-10-18
YD25789	VF	89	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25790	VF	90	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18

YD25791	VF	91	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25792	VF	92	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25793	VF	93	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25794	VF	94	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25795	VF	95	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25796	VF	96	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25797	VF	97	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25798	VF	98	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25799	VF	99	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25800	VF	100	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25801	VF	101	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25802	VF	102	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25803	VF	103	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25804	VF	104	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25805	VF	105	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25806	VF	106	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25807	VF	107	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25808	VF	108	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-16	2030-10-18
YD25809	VF	109	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25810	VF	110	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25811	VF	111	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25812	VF	112	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25813	VF	113	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25814	VF	114	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25815	VF	115	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25816	VF	116	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25817	VF	117	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25818	VF	118	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25819	VF	119	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25820	VF	120	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25821	VF	121	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25822	VF	122	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25823	VF	123	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25824	VF	124	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25825	VF	125	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25826	VF	126	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25827	VF	127	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25828	VF	128	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25829	VF	129	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25830	VF	130	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-15	2034-10-18
YD25831	VF	131	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25832	VF	132	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25833	VF	133	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18

YD25834	VF	134	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25835	VF	135	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25836	VF	136	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25837	VF	137	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25838	VF	138	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25839	VF	139	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25840	VF	140	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25841	VF	141	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25842	VF	142	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25843	VF	143	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD25844	VF	144	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2010-10-18	2010-10-14	2034-10-18
YD87903	SP	71	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87904	SP	72	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87905	SP	73	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87906	SP	74	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87907	SP	75	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87908	SP	76	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87909	SP	77	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87910	SP	78	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87911	SP	79	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87912	SP	80	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87913	SP	81	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87914	SP	82	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87915	SP	87	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87916	SP	88	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87917	SP	86	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87918	SP	85	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87919	SP	84	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87920	SP	57	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87921	SP	58	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87922	SP	59	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87923	SP	60	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87924	SP	61	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87925	SP	62	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87926	SP	63	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87927	SP	64	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87928	SP	65	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87929	SP	66	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87930	SP	67	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87931	SP	68	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87932	SP	69	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87933	SP	70	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29
YD87934	SP	83	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-10-12	2011-09-21	2037-11-29

YF33001	SP	89	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33002	SP	90	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33003	SP	91	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33004	SP	92	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33005	SP	93	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33006	SP	94	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33007	SP	95	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33008	SP	96	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33009	SP	97	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33010	SP	98	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33011	SP	99	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33012	SP	100	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33013	SP	101	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33014	SP	102	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33015	SP	103	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33016	SP	104	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33017	SP	105	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33018	SP	106	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33019	SP	107	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33020	SP	108	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33021	SP	109	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33022	SP	110	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33023	SP	111	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33024	SP	112	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33025	SP	113	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33026	SP	114	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33027	SP	115	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33028	SP	116	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33029	SP	117	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33030	SP	118	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33031	SP	119	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33032	SP	120	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33033	SP	121	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33034	SP	122	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33035	SP	123	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33036	SP	124	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33037	SP	125	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33038	SP	126	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33039	SP	127	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33040	SP	128	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33041	SP	129	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33042	SP	130	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33043	SP	131	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29

YF33044	SP	132	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33045	SP	133	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33046	SP	134	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33047	SP	135	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33048	SP	136	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33049	SP	137	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33050	SP	138	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33051	SP	139	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33052	SP	140	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33053	SP	141	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33054	SP	142	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2034-11-29
YF33055	SP	143	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33056	SP	144	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33057	SP	145	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33058	SP	146	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33059	SP	147	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33060	SP	148	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33061	SP	149	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33062	SP	150	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33063	SP	151	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33064	SP	152	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33065	SP	153	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33066	SP	154	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33067	SP	155	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33068	SP	156	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33069	SP	157	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33070	SP	158	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33071	SP	159	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33072	SP	160	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33073	SP	161	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33074	SP	162	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33075	SP	163	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33076	SP	164	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33077	SP	165	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33078	SP	166	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33079	SP	167	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33080	SP	168	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33081	SP	169	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33082	SP	170	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33083	SP	171	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33084	SP	172	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33085	SP	173	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33086	SP	174	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29

YF33087	SP	175	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33088	SP	176	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33089	SP	177	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33090	SP	178	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33091	SP	179	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33092	SP	180	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33093	SP	181	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33094	SP	182	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33095	SP	183	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33096	SP	184	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33097	SP	185	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33098	SP	186	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33099	SP	187	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33100	SP	188	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33101	SP	189	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33102	SP	190	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33103	SP	191	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33104	SP	192	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33105	SP	193	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33106	SP	194	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33107	SP	195	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33108	SP	196	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33109	SP	197	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33110	SP	198	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33111	SP	199	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33112	SP	200	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33113	SP	201	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33114	SP	202	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33115	SP	203	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33116	SP	204	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33117	SP	205	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33118	SP	206	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29
YF33119	SP	207	ABEN RESOURCES LTD. - 100%	2011-11-29	2011-11-07	2038-11-29